THE

AMERICAN FARMER,

AND

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." . . . . *Virg.*

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WORK FOR JULY.

In commencing our conversation for this month, we can but congratulate our patrons throughout the Union, upon the bright prospects which are unfolding themselves that they will receive good prices for the surplus products of their respective estates. We say this, notwithstanding the recent advices from abroad represent the prospect of crops in Europe as being favorable, as we believe, that, however much these *prospects* may be realized by the results of the harvests, as there will be no surplus there to commence with after last year's crops shall have been consumed, that a greatly appreciated value in the prices of breadstuffs of all kinds, as well as in provisions, over those of former years, except the last, will be maintained during the ensuing one.

While we thus experience pleasure in being enabled to hold out this opinion as to *prices*, we would, if we were justified by the circumstances of the past season, be equally pleased to congratulate our brethren upon the prospects of *good crops*. But though we have our misgivings upon this head, we still believe that the aggregate products of the whole country, will assure an average, or nearly so, of the yield of any former year of the last seven, as a much greater quantity of land has been put in cultivation, and we feel certain, that increased exertions have, and will be continued to be made, to ensure good products. As to the wheat crop of our own State, after comparing accounts we have received, we are forced to the reluctant belief, that owing to the inauspicious nature of the winter, and the long continued droughts of spring, it will not reach a full average one. It is consoling however, to believe, that the *shortness* in the measure, will be made up in the *length* of the price, so that industry, enterprise and skill may anticipate a just reward.

With this brief introduction, we shall direct the attention of our brethren to the duties peculiar at this season to be done

On the Farm.

Harvesting.—South of us this annual labor commenced some two weeks or more since, but as in the largest portion of this, our country of immense distances, this labor has still to be begun, it is a pleasing duty to us to advise all who may be thus situated, *to make timely arrangements and provide themselves with sufficient force to get their grain cut in good season, and secure it from the harm of the elements after it is cut*; and also, *to have all their harvest supplies in store before they begin.* Though the labors of harvest fields are arduous, they are always looked to by the *reapers* and the *binders* as the theatres whence, amidst toil and sun, they are to derive pleasure and comfort. Pleasure from that generous rivalry consequent upon the trial of skill, and the capacity for endurance in which their muscular powers are so severely taxed. Though humble be the field of display, it is nevertheless as honorable in the object of the ambition which it excites, as is that which influences the leader of armies to endure the perils and privations of a campaign, — and we need not add, that it is infinitely more laudable; for while the one looks to the comforts of his fellow mortals, and the achievement of victories which crown the circles around the domestic hearth with plenty and happiness, the other seeks his, amidst blood and carnage, the groans of the dying, and the desolation and ruin of their kindred men. We say, then, let the supplies for the *harvest home* be abundant, so that while the hands may be exerting their powers to win the laurels of peaceful contests, the comforts of the inner-man shall be such, as to replenish their physical exhaustion, and send them forth each succeeding day in renewed strength and buoyant spirits; for we do hold it as a truth most indisputable, that he who labors in good humor, can perform half as much more work, as he who goes to his work in the sulks. Human strength can achieve much, but human strength combined with a free good *will*, can achieve much more, whether exerted on the field of hostile strife, or that of the harvest.

In our conversation of last month, we cautioned our agricultural friends against delaying the cutting of the grain until it was *dead-ripe*. The proper *time to cut, is when the straw just below the head becomes dry.* So soon as that condition takes places in the stem, all chance of further supply of nutriment from the earth is necessarily cut off,—as the moment the upper extremity becomes arid, that moment is all circulation between the roots and head suspended, and it follows as a necessary consequence that the grain can thenceforth derive no benefit from any delay in cutting. But independent of this fact, it has been proven by well conducted experiments, that the grain cut at the period which we recommend make not only whiter bread but more of it In addition to these good results—by cutting at the point of time which we have stated, the soil is saved from unnecessary exhaustion, and its salts and nutrient properties preserved for future vegetation—while the *straw* thus cut is much richer in its nutritive elements, makes better provender, and is much more highly relished by the stock. And we think we hazard nothing in saying, that when thus cut, if cured carefully, it would be worth 25 per cent. more than when cut after it had become perfectly dry. In view of our belief in the truth of the opinions here advanced, we feel it to be our duty to impress our own convictions upon our readers.

Harvest Drink.—Mix 5 gallons of cold water with ½ gallon Molasses and 2 oz. good ground ginger, and you will have a refreshing and grateful beverage for your hands.

Give constant attendance each day in the field—your *presence* will be a guaranty that every thing will be done well. *See* yourself that your reapers cut the straw low down, that the binders carefully do their work, that the grain when cut is not too long exposed to the weather, that it is properly stacked, and that each stack is effectually capped. Attention to these things *now*, will save you much trouble and loss hereafter.

Attention to the Granary.—So soon as your harvest shall be over and your grain secured, have your granary thoroughly cleansed. In the first place brush the floor, walls and ceiling, and burn whatever you thus get together, then wash each of these parts with ley made sufficiently strong to float an egg. When the floor, walls and ceiling become dry, white wash the whole with two coats of white-wash.

Hay Harvest.—As soon as your timothy is in full bloom have it cut. In curing it, don't let the grass lay longer in the swarth, than a few hours, then concentrate it into small cocks and cure it, care being taken to turn them so that the sun may have a chance to dry it equally. In stacking, if a peck of salt be sprinkled over each ton of hay, it may be put away much earlier, while the hay itself will be better relished by stock of all kinds.

Millet.—As we think it very certain that the hay crop will prove to be a short one, we recommend all who may entertain the idea of a scant supply of fodder for their stock, to put in as many acres of millet as will make up their contemplated deficiency. A rich deep loam and warm exposure is what it delights in, and it always repays the cultivator for whatever manure he may give it. For particulars as to the mode of its culture, &c., we refer to our last month's work. We deem it right to say, that those who want to realize a good crop of hay from millet must sow the seed at least as early as the 10th of this month.

Corn.—This, *the* great grain crop of the country at all times, but especially so under the present good prices, should receive all possible attention to keep it clean from weeds, and the earth in such a condition as to derive the greatest amount of benefit from the sun, rain and dews. This attention must be paid until the time for laying it by arrives; but by no means should the plough be permitted to go into the corn field from this period—let the cultivator and the hoe do all. With the first to take care of the rows and the latter to eradicate the weeds from immediately around the plants, all that is necessary to be done by human agency may be effected, and effected too much better than where the plough instead of the cultivator is used.

Buckwheat.—Sow within the first week of this month, whatever buckwheat you may desire to put in. An acre of ordinarily good sandy land, or sandy mould, will bring from 15 to 20 bushels of grain, besides half a ton or more of straw for your cattle.—The flour, as you all do know make the most delicious of all breakfast cakes—while the grain chopt, and mixed with cut fodder of any kind forms one of the best messes for horses or cattle, and the grain itself is excellent food for poultry—particularly so for laying hens.

Potatoes.—We trust that your Irish potatoes for fall and winter use, has not only been planted, but that they have already received their second working. If, however, you have not planted them, we will mention that we once gathered a pretty fair yield from a patch which we planted on the 6th of July.

Turnips.—Every farmer and planter should make his arrangements to get his patch of turnips in by the 25th of this month; and we will here take time by the forelock, to say that turnip ground should receive at least *two* ploughings, and that the sooner it receives the *first* the better. If the manure allotted for this crop could be divided between the first and second ploughing, it would be best.

Although we have not the vanity to suppose our plan of raising turnips best, we can only comm[illegible] it as one by which we have been enabled to se[illegible] good results. It is this:

Haul on the ground destined for turnips about the 10th of July, at the rate of 10 double-horse cart loads of any half rotted manure to the acre, spread it evenly over the whole surface; then plough in the

manure as deep as the team will enable you to penetrate the earth. When ploughed, harrow the ground well twice, first furrow-wise and secondly across the furrows. Let the ground remain until just before you want to sow the seed, then haul out an equal quantity of manure to that you first ploughed in, spread it evenly as before and plough it in about 3 inches deep, then harrow. Your ground is now ready for seeding. Prepare your seed thus: take 1 lb. of seed for each acre, put it in some vessel, cover it with fish oil of any kind, and let it remain for 12 hours, then drain off the oil thoroughly, and mix a sufficiency of ashes with the seed to separate them, then add as much more ashes as will enable you to distribute the seed freely over the ground. As the seed is being sown, let another person follow the sower, and sow an equal quantity of a mixture of lime and ashes over them—say at the rate of 10 bushels of each to the acre; then harrow *lightly* and roll.

Culture.—As soon as the plants come out of the ground let a careful hand go over them with a mop in one hand and a piggin of oil in the other, and sprinkle the oil over the plants. Repeat this operation *each morning* early, until the plants get into the rough leaf, and you will have protected them from the ravages of the fly. To make assurance doubly sure, it would be well also to sow over them a mixture of 1 bushel of plaster and 1 bushel of salt.

As soon as the plants begin to *bottle* at the root, pass a harrow through them; this will thin them out tolerably well, besides serving as a first working.—In a few days after this put some faithful hoemen into your turnips to thin them out to about 6 and 8 inches apart, who must also take care to loosen the ground well between the plants, without drawing any earth to or around the bulbs, and to pull up or cut up every weed or blade of grass in the patch.—At intervals of seven days apart let the plants be twice more cultivated, and the crop may be considered as made.

Sheep.—Now is the time when you may successfully avail yourself of a preventive means to protect your sheep from having worms in the head. This means is so simple and cheap that every sheep owner would be culpable if he were not to use it. Place a trough in your sheep pasture, cover the bottom of it with tar, say half an inch thick, cover that with salt twice a week during this month. The sheep in licking the salt will smear their noses with the tar, and thus offer such a repellant to the fly as to prevent him from depositing his eggs therein. Besides securing the sheep against the fly, the tar will contribute much towards keeping them in good health. Renew the tar and salt every 10 days, during the month.

Orchards.—Turn your pigs into your apple orchard to pick up the fruit as it may fall.

If there are any cankered or dead limbs on your Apple trees, cut them off down to the sound wood; smooth off the wound with a drawing knife, so as to make a smooth surface, then take 2 parts clay, 2 parts fresh cow dung and 1 part salt, mix the whole together and reduce it to consistence of paste by adding urine to it. Cover the wound with this and then put on a cap of coarse paper, such as is used in wrapping up loaf sugar.

Give to the *bodies* of your trees, if you have not already done so, a washing with a ley made of 1 lb. Potash and 2 gallons of water—or paint them with the following mixture—1 *gallon soft soap*, 1 *lb. flour Sulphur, and* 1 *pint of Salt*, to be thoroughly mixed together and applied to the trunks of the trees from the earth up to the commencement of the limbs.

Peach Trees.—Examine the roots of your peach trees for 4 or 5 inches under the ground, and wherever you see a puncture, or the oozing of gum, insert the point of a piece of wire or that of a knitting needle, and kill the worm—then paint with the mixture recommended for Apple trees, roots as well as trunk: then replace the earth and strew for four or five feet around the trunk of each tree, a mixture of 7 parts salt to 1 of saltpetre. A pint to each tree will be enough.

Plum and Cherry Trees.—Prune off down into the sound wood all limbs affected with the blight or black gum, and as a precaution burn the limbs you shall cut off.

Then wash the bodies with a *ley* made as recommended for apple trees—and after a few weeks paint them also as recommended for apples.

Tools and Implements.—These, at all times, must be kept in tip-top order, and whenever not in use, kept under cover. Every farmer should either have a room in his barn expressly allotted to tools and implements, or a tool house, where they may be carefully kept from the weather—and, if need be, locked up. "Sure bind, sure find," is a very homely maxim, but not less true on that account.

Briars, Thistles, Weeds, Bushes, Sprouts.—Go to work with a resolute determination and exterminate all such disgracious things from the face of your fair land. Let no weed or thistle go to seed on your farm or plantation. By adhering to this course in a very few years you may rid yourself of all except those which your more slovenly neighbors may furnish you with—and they, in time, will, from very shame, follow your notable example, so that ultimately, we may all rejoice over cleanly cultivated fields.

Compost Heaps.—As there is nothing which perishes which may not be converted into manure, collect mud from your marshes, weeds of all kinds before they go to seed, mould and leaves from your woods, dirt from the roadsides and fence, refuse matter of all kinds about your garden, house and stable yards and barn, and form them into compost heaps. Each washing day have a hole made in these heaps and have the soap suds and slops from the kitchen poured into them, carefully cover up the holes again, and every now and then strew plaster over the heaps,

and in the course of a season, you may accummulate many loads of the best and most fertilizing manure. Indeed, on every farm of 200 acres or more, the entire time of one hand and a cart and horse, might be very profitably thus occupied, for what money is to the banker, manure is to the farmer.

We have briefly sketched what appears to us to require attention at this season, and will conclude by wishing our agricultural friends refreshing rains, fruitful crops, good prices for their surplus products, and health to enjoy the fruits of their labors.

A COMPOST FOR ORCHARDS AND FRUIT TREES GENERALLY.

Take in the proportion of 20 double-horse cart loads of marsh mud, mould from the woods, scrapings from the roads, or earth from the fence corners, 10 bushels of ashes, 10 bushels of soot, 10 bushels of powdered charcoal, 2 bushels of salt and 100 gallons of urine, either animal or human, mix the whole well together, form it into pie, and let it remain for 4 weeks. At the expiration of this time, turn it well over, and as you do so mix in with the mass 1 bushel of plaster. This done, spread evenly over every acre of your orchard 10 double-horse cart loads of the mixture, and plough it in about 3 inches deep, taking care not to lacerate the roots of the trees in so doing—then harrow the whole over, and compress the earth by running a roller over it.

To make an orchard bear well and produce good fruit, it is just as necessary to manure and cultivate it, as it is to manure and cultivate any other crop which is grown, as every crop of apples, peaches, or pears, that is grown, extracts from the soil certain portions of the mineral and nutritive manures, which must be returned to it by artificial means, to keep the soil in a proper state of fertility to yield a good crop of fruit. As the roots of fruit trees penetrate the earth much deeper than do those of grain and grass crops, the presumption is, that as the field of feeding of the former is deeper than the latter, that they may not require such frequent manuring; but it must not be presumed that they, therefore, do not require any. An application of 10 loads of compost, such as we have named would answer every fourth or fifth year. The body of the trees, however, should be washed each year with a weak solution of Potash, say 1 lb. of Potash dissolved in 2 gallons of water—or be painted with a mixture composed in the proportion of 1 gal. soft soap, 1 lb. flour of sulphur, and 1 pint of salt.

Neither Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, or any of the grass crops, should be grown in an orchard. Potatoes, Turnips, or any other root crop requiring row culture and manuring, may, with decided advantage, be cultivated therein, provided care be observed in the preparation of the soil and subsequent culture of the crop, not to injure the roots of the trees. With such precaution, the cultivation of the soil will prove of infinite benefit, as each stirring of the earth will increase its capacity for attracting and condensing the enriching gases of the dews and atmosphere, increase the feeding resources of the trees, and, as a consequence, improve the size and quality of the fruit.

AGRICULTURAL GLEANINGS.

Making Manure.—A correspondent of the *Boston Cultivator* pursues the following plan of making manure, and as we think it both provident and good, we transcribe it for the benefit of our readers.

He has a swamp which furnishes an inexhaustable supply of peat and mud. After supplying his cattle yard with a bountiful supply of this material to be converted into manure by his stock, he hauls enough of it in the fall of the year near his barn to form a *long heap*, which he permits to remain there during winter, to be pulverized and improved by the influence of frost and snow. Early in the spring he draws out the manure from his stables, and mixes it thoroughly with his pile of marsh mud and peat, mixing lime or ashes with the compost. This encourages an active fermentation. As soon as the fermentation takes place, he shovels the whole mass over, mixing it well together. This he covers over well with muck and leaves it until fermentation again takes place, when it is ready to be applied to the soil to be ploughed in. Thus he accumulates a large body of the very best manure—much better, he thinks, for grass or any crop on a light dry soil than stable manure alone.

Application of Manure.—J. Fryot, a correspondent of the same journal, thinks that, on cold moist clays, manure should not be buried more than two or three inches at farthest, that, when buried in such soils deeper, that it is too far removed from the action of the sun and air for the necessary process of decomposition to go on to afford nutriment and salts to the growing plants. Besides this, he advises also, that lime be mixed with the manure to encourage the decomposition of the vegetable fibre, which it contains, and that such soil should be relieved of its superabundant water, by draining.

Time of planting Potatoes.—Mr. *Julius Brown*, of Wilmington, planted three patches of Potatoes, the one on the 7th and 8th of May, the other 23d May, and the third the 9th of June, of last year: he prepared the ground by manuring it in each case, broadcast. The first planted, yielded at the rate of 200 bushels to the acre of good mealy potatoes—those planted on the 23d of May, did not yield so well, nor were the potatoes as good as the first planted, while those planted on the 9th of June, though planted on the richest land, were hardly worth digging—they were misshaped, clammy, and a large proportion of them rotten.

He assigns as the reason of the earliest planted potatoes being best, that they had the advantage of fine rains in July, at the time when the forming tubers were in a state to derive the greatest advantage from moisture, while the late planted ones had not

arrived at that point, and consequently the effect of the rains was, to force an over luxuriant growth of tops, which felt and suffered from the blighting effects of the heat and drought which supervened.

If this reasoning of Mr. Brown be correct, it is always best to plant Potatoes early, in order that the plants may be in a condition of forwardness to enable the tubers to profit by the rains at the period when they are forming. The *proper time* of planting, however, is to be determined by *locality*, and each planter of this root must bring his own judgment and observation to his aid, to enable him to *determine* what is the proper time. For ourself we have always advocated early planting.

Beet Sugar in France.—We learn from the Louisville Journal that the manufacture of beet sugar is rapidly increasing in France. This branch of industry was much encouraged by *Napoleon*; although he was ridiculed for it. Time has however vindicated his wisdom. The manufacture of sugar in that country during the last year greatly exceeds that of any former year. We see it stated that, during the year ending in May last, there was manufactured 88,000,000 pounds, nearly ten millions more than any previous year. This paid into the treasury of the country over eight million francs, or two and a half million more than the preceding year. There are now no less than three hundred manufactories in full operation, and only three in the whole kingdom not in operation, and this because they have as much sugar as they can store. Thirty manufactories have been added in the list during the past summer.

Now if the people of France can find it profitable to make Beet sugar, after paying so heavy a *direct tax* upon it to the government, we should think that *our* agriculturists would find it also profitable, as there is no such tax to pay here.

Convention of Fruit Growers.—A convention of fruit growers has been called to meet in the State of Vermont.

Carrots.—Mr. Whitney, of Tunbridge, Vermont, sowed a piece of ground in White and Orange Carrots, in 1845. When the Carrots were dug, the ground and carrots were measured—the yield was at the rate of 1800 bushels to the acre—weight over 42 tons.

Yield of Butter.—Mr. J. Wilson, of Selma, N. Y., made last year from 4 cows 1056 lbs. of butter, besides fattening two calves, killed at 4 weeks old, and furnishing milk for a family of 8 persons. This is an average of 264 lbs to each cow. The cows were kept as follows: In winter they were fed upon hay, generally three times a day, in some of the coldest weather five times a day. The hay, in the coldest weather was not always of the best quality. They run when they pleased to a large stack of wheat straw in the yard. They were not stabled, but had an open shed for shelter, and no extra feed was given them except a slop once a day after calving, till turned to grass, of mill-shorts. *My pasture was good. It consisted of about five acres; the feed a beautiful mixture of early clover, timothy, and some of the finer grasses.* It had a light top-dressing of plaster early in spring. The cows were kept in this pasture, with the exception of a few days, till late in the fall, though the drouth was such that our mowing fields produced but little after-feed. The pasture had a good running brook crossing one corner. Other stock was turned in and withdrawn as occasion required, to keep the feed about right.

It will be perceived, that except in the *goodness* of the pasture, there was nothing extraordinary in the *feeding* of Mr. Wilson—and the idea which was suggested to our mind, by reading this brief statement, is,—that every farmer would find it to comport with his interest, and conduce to the comfort of his family, to provide his milch cows with good pastures. The expense and trouble of doing so, would bear no relation to the benefit he would derive. In the setting of pastures, a great object should be, *to sow different kinds of grass seeds*, in order that, through the successive growths of each, the pasture should, from spring to fall, be covered with thick verdure. Were we about to lay a field down for permanent pasture, *we would sow upon each acre of it*. 12 lbs. Clover seed, 1 peck Timothy, 1 bushel Orchard grass, 1 peck Herds' grass, 2 pecks Perennial Rye Grass, and ½ bushel Kentucky Blue grass seeds. By this mixture and quantity, we would expect not only to ensure a thickly set stand of plants, but to ensure a continuous supply of tender grasses, whose nutritive properties would encourage the secretion of a bountiful supply of the richest milk. Such pastures should be treated with a dressing of 50 bushels of lime, and a like number of bushels of ashes, to each acre. When, with harrowings and top-dressings with manure once in two years, they might be expected to last almost a life time.

TO MARYLAND PLANTERS & FARMERS.

We bespeak your favorable consideration for the communication of "PATUXENT PLANTER." The *projet* which it holds forth, *of establishing an Agricultural Society upon a comprehensive basis*, is eminently worthy of the zealous support of every agriculturist; and we doubt not but it will be promptly and efficiently sustained by every one who feels an interest in the welfare, and glories in the fame of our good old State. The selection of the village of LAUREL as the place of holding the *Annual Fairs and Exhibitions of the Association*, is a most happy and appropriate one. Equidistant as it is from *Baltimore*, the emporium of Maryland, and *Washington*, the Capitol of the Union; directly on the railroad between these two points, and connecting with those other mediums of transportation which penetrate the East, the West, and the South, its locality offers such facilities of conveyance, that must attract to it thousands, not only from *Maryland*, but from *Virginia*, the *District of Columbia*, *Pennsylvania*, and *New York*, and thus secure to its annual meetings an eclat and an importance which but few other places could command.

We recognise among the names of its projectors, gentlemen whose devotion to the cause of agriculture, whose unconquerable energy, and enlightened minds,

are calculated to ensure success to any enterprise in which they may engage—and certain are we, that the present one, under their auspices, aided by the kindred spirits who will be associated with them, cannot fail of being triumphantly successful.

We hope—sincerely hope—that the *Farmers* and *Planters*, the *Orchardists*, the *Nurserymen*, the *Florists* and the *Agricultural Implement Makers* of Maryland, as well as all others who feel an interest in the prosperity of our State, will come forward promptly and contribute liberally towards this most important enterprise, *the present being the time to push it ahead.*

AMMONIACAL LIQUOR AS A MANURE.

In *Baltimore*, *Philadelphia*, *New York*, *Boston*, and all other cities which are lighted with gas, there are vast quantities of ammoniacal liquor suffered to go to waste, which should be husbanded and used as a manure; the which, if judiciously managed and applied, would prove a most active and efficient fertilizer. In England, where it has been used to considerable extent, the experiments there made have been almost universally attended with the most gratifying success, generously rewarding all expense and money bestowed upon them.

The manner of applying it is to dilute 1 hogshead of the ammoniacal liquor, with 5 hogsheads of water —which quantity is sufficient for an acre. On Timothy, and on Clover, it has been found to be singularly beneficial, in imparting to each, vigor in growth and abundance in yield. Ammonia is found in two forms in this gas liquor, viz: in the form of a *sulphate* and that of a *carbonate;* and as the latter form is *volatile*, and would, consequently, escape in the air and be lost, it is necessary to give it *fixidity*, which is easily done, by either mixing a bushel of Plaster with the above diluted body, or immediately sowing that quantity of plaster on the grass as it is watered. There is another plan of *fixing* the carbonate of ammonia, which is, by mixing 1lb. of Sulphuric acid with every gallon of the ammoniacal liquor. The experimenter will, of course, make his election between the two; and be regulated as to the use of either, by its relative cheapness or dearness, as every agriculturist should always be governed in his outlays for manure, by enlightened economy.

To give an idea of the fertilizing property of this salt, we will give the result of an experiment made by a Mr. Bishop, of England, upon Timothy and Clover, each growing on a *heavy moist land.*— The grass where the land was *undressed*, yielded 20½ cwt. per acre—where *dressed*, 61½ cwt. per acre.

This increase is so great as to put all cavil as to the fertilizing properties of the gas liquor to silence, and encourage all enterprising farmers within reach of a supply, to make such experiments as would test its utility.

☞In the communication of J. E. M. in our last, in place of "*present*" stock—read "*parent*" stock. In place of "*anemometu*"—read "*anemoscope.*"

CINCINNATI AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Let me through the columns of your admirable "Farmer," congratulate my fellow-farmers and planters of old Maryland, upon the prospect of having a *first rate* agricultural society, within our own borders. It is in contemplation to have an association upon enlarged principles and views, to be annually held at the *Laurel Factory*, in Prince George's county, Md.—Col. Capron, C. B. Calvert, esq., and some two or three other enlightened and public spirited individuals have determined to commence such a project for the benefit of their neighbors and agricultural friends of *this* and other States in the Union. *They rely upon the cordial approval and co-operation of planters, farmers, and every other class of our people* for success in an effort to place Agriculture upon a high and commanding position; such as it should always hold, because it is the grand pursuit from which flows the prosperity of the nation, and on which every occupation in life eventually must look for individual comfort, ease and prosperity. It will certainly succeed beyond the most sanguine hopes if our people are fully awake to their own interests. There is not a more favorable *place* for success in such an enterprise than the Laurel. Situated half way on the Rail Road between the capital of the Union and the great emporium of our State—it furnishes facilities of no ordinary character, and presents by means of the *two cities*, attractions for visiters from every section of our wide spread and constantly increasing Union, that no other locality in the country can do.

There are many advantages connected with this Society, now in its embryo state, which perhaps, none other in the country can possess *naturally.*

First. The *place* is of itself very attractive—two large manufacturing cotton mills in full operation—a splendid building for the manufacturing of machinery, called a "Machine Shop," upon a large scale, where the newest improvements in the most delicate and istricate machinery is to be found—a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and a fine Hotel in course of erection—besides these, the village is beautifully situated on the romantic river Patuxent, and laid out regularly in streets and side walks, with tastefully arranged gardens before the neat, well built stone houses—the gardens seeming to carry on a constant rivalry in being adorned with exotic and the rarest and most beautiful flowers, giving to the *tout ensemble*, a finish of beauty and quiet loveliness, rarely, if ever, met with in man's sojourn through this utilitarian age. The population of the village is between 2 and 3000, including those in the suburbs. It is remarkable for its intelligence, temperance, industry and virtue, giving assurance of that quietude and contentment that makes men the best of citizens and purest of patriots—of the female portion of the inhabitants, it is enough to say that even as in the secluded mountain passes, and the deep bosom of the dark forests, and along the retired valley, are found the meek violet and the modest lily, rivalling in sweetness and beauty the more gorgeous flowers of cultivated gardens, so in the humbler walks of life, are here found many a bright eyed lass that would grace a royal saloon and rival many of the court-ladies, that owe their forms and figures to their mantua-makers, and indebted less to nature for their grace and elegance, than to their dancing-masters and other artistic means.

Another advantage that this place has over any

other for such a purpose, is that citizens of *Baltimore* and *Washington* can return home each day and at a cost of not over one dollar, for it is to be presumed that the Rail Road company would not charge more than that for the round trip. Persons in Annapolis, Georgetown and Alexandria would require but little more time and be subjected to but little more cost in reaching there. The time required to reach there, from either city named, would not exceed one hour and a quarter. The *Show Ground* is within one hundred and fifty yards of the rail-road. Thus the facilities for the people of Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Annapolis, Washington, Alexandria, Georgetown, Frederick city, Philadelphia, and a large portion of Virginia, to reach there in a few hours, safely and comfortably, are very great, and at a very trifling expense.

Now it may be asked, what will be exhibited of such a character to attract a large crowd, by which alone the society can be kept alive? The answer is, there will be a very large and splendid collection of animals of every description. Assurances have been given that *all* of the very best *Durhams* in Pennsylvania will be sent on; also her *hogs*, and *sheep*, and *poultry*, and *horses*, will be well and largely represented by the exhibition of the best specimens of each, and of each variety of breed—fine stock from the north, of various kinds—old Virginia will send some of her unrivalled racers there—Maryland will not be behind hand with her Durhams, her Devons, and her sheep and horses. It is a fact not to be denied, that Mr. Patterson has the best Devons in America, and Messrs. Calvert and Capron have Durhams equal to any in the world, and perhaps some may consider them the best—certain it is, they are hard to beat. Again some of the finest sheep and mutton are to be found here in Prince George's county, second only, perhaps, in size to Mr. Reybold, who no doubt will at these meetings show his incomparable Oxfordshire sheep.

Another attractive feature will be found in the numberless varieties of fruit trees and flowers and ornamental trees and shrubs, that will be arranged for ornament and for sale, by our neighboring Florists and Horticulturists, such men as Dr. Bayne, Feast, Peirce, Sinclair and Corse, Stewart, Douglass, Callan and others. Our citizens can then select the finest varieties of fruit trees to contribute thereby to their wealth and comfort, and obtain ornamental trees to add to the health and beauty of their farmsteads, while their wives and daughters can easily procure the choicest shrubs and flowers to adorn the gay and fanciful parterres in the garden, or fill up a nook in the family room, giving the cheerfulness of spring to the darkest wintry day.

To the Farmer and Mechanic what a field of interest and instruction will be opened by the grand display of agricultural implements and labor-saving machinery, that our enlightened and praiseworthy artisans and machinists will offer for public inspection and trial. There will be paraded for public scrutiny, side by side, implements of the same kind from the different manufactories with the various alterations, additions and improvements of the different patentees. Can anything be more improving to our farmers than such an exhibition as would be made by Messrs. Robt. Sinclair, jr. & Co., E. Whitman, Eastman, Page, Drury, Coyle, Agent for a Boston house, beside a host of others, who confine themselves to only one or two sorts of implements or machines.

But that which appeals most powerfully to our feelings is the *home* department, where a crowd of beautiful women are seen, examining and admiring the handiwork and the skill and industry of their own sex, as it is exhibited in a neatly arranged hall. Here will be seen butter, bread, cake, ices, corn bread in its thousand forms, splendid vegetables and fruits, every species of garment, the work of their own hands; those beautiful quilts and counterpanes, that *young* as well as old maids so delight in making, *for why*, I cannot divine—rugs, carpets, cloths, net-work; worsted and silk embroidery, tapestry, and a thousand other evidences of their fitness to be the loved and cherished companions of the stronger and rougher sex. And I have forgotten the wines, and beer, and cordials made by their own hands and seasoned to their own tastes.

A great variety of barn-yard fowls and meats, such as show-beef, mutton, pork, venison and kid—all in one vast array, to disclose at once to our concentrated view the resources of our land, the skill and enterprise of our people, and evidences of cause for great gratitude to a wise Providence for these blessings bestowed on us, while other lands are suffering under the scourge of a famine and the horrors of a pestilence.

If the neighboring agricultural community will aid this undertaking by subscribing or giving a reasonable donation to this society so as to set it in motion, so as to enable it to buy premiums, fence in the lot, build houses and pens for stock, and to meet the other attending expenses, so as to have the accommodations commensurate with the number of visiters, and adequate to the number and variety of articles which will be offered for exhibition—there can be no question that it will bring together a large crowd, and be worthy of the attention of every distinguished agriculturist in the Union. Why, I ask with confidence, should it not in time rival the great State exhibition in New York? We have every advantage over that Society, so far as location is concerned, and our people ought to feel it to be their interest to supply by individual contribution, what the New York Legislature wisely took from the pockets of the whole people and gave to the friends of agriculture to devote to such purposes for the advancement of the great cause.

If this society should go into operation, it is computed by sensible men, that the first exhibition will bring out from five to ten thousand visiters, and many of them the first agriculturists in the State, and in the United States, from every part of the country—as to the *stock* and other matters likely to be exhibited, I have taken some pains to ascertain a large portion of the *best* sorts that would *without* failure, be present—the result of my enquiries has been this—100 Durham, 40 Devon, 10 Ayrshire, 10 Alderney, 4 Holstein, 6 Herefordshire, 50 mixed blood cattle, some 100 hogs of various breeds, 1 or 200 sheep, mostly of the South-down, Leicester and Cotswold. At least 20 horses, including stallions, mares, colts, fillies, matched horses, and heavy draft horses—saddle horses, and heavy draft horses. There will be two fine Jacks, and 40 as fine mules as ever were seen in one drove—one half of these splendid mules will be driven by one man in one wagon, showing the facility with which they may be governed, and how tractable and easy to be managed when they are treated with care.

Will there not in all this be something attractive and worthy the attention of all classes of our people? And will not our farmers and all who feel an interest in agriculture, come forward and press on

this noble undertaking? I trust that our generous friends in Baltimore and elsewhere in the State will forward their names to the Treasurer of the association as speedily as possible.

Why should not our Florists and Horticulturists club together and bear the expense of a plain, neat shed or tent in which to arrange their fruits, flowers, trees and shrubs—and the Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, at their joint expense, rear a structure, similar to those for like purposes, seen on the show-grounds of the N. Y. State Fairs? The cost would be but trifling when divided among them all.

It is useless to begin with it unless a considerable sum is at once raised, so as to warrant the public in looking to it as a permanent and enduring association. So many such societies have been raised and fallen through after a year or so, that men have become discouraged. But *this* is upon a different plan, and must succeed I think if it goes into operation, and to secure full success for years to come, care should be taken by the liberal projectors, (who contribute themselves very largely) that nothing be done in the matter until such sums be subscribed, as will fully meet every demand for the first meeting, and thereby secure the public against a failure in *any* particular. To do this upon a proper scale, commensurate with the immense crowd that will be there, a very heavy outlay will be required, and there need be but little difficulty in raising the necessary sum.

Five thousand dollars would start this society upon a fair footing and upon a durable foundation—it would give it character, and ensure for it the public confidence and admiration. These objects once gained, it would be forever after an idol of the Farmer's heart, and the boast and pride of every true-hearted son of Maryland. That such may be the result is the sincere wish and desire of

PAUTUXENT PLANTER.

THE EASTERN SHORE.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Mr. Editor:—If the Eastern Shore of Maryland was not a sickly, it would be a lovely country. Nature has been lavish in her favors to it in all things else, save a healthy climate. This one defect however in its features, spoils the picture. If one half the labor and money was expended on it, that is expended on naturally barren soils, in more northern sections, to effect their fertility, it could be made comparatively salubrious. Its low and level character precludes the hope that it will ever be as healthy as the rugged mountain lands, but it is susceptible of much greater proximity to that desirable point than it at present occupies. Miasmata is known to be the deleterious agentthat paralyzes the energies and destroys the health of its population. The fountains from which these lethiferous vapors emanate are known, and yet strange to say, no efforts are made to destroy them. The lands occupied by these stagnant waters, are, or they rather could be made the most productive of the shore; and that too, in most instances, with less expense than new lands demand to put them in an arable condition. The most casual observer must notice the fact, that certain dwellings and towns on the Eastern Shore that are surrounded by "branches" (an Eastern shore term) marshy low lands and stagnant ponds, are extremely unhealthy, and vice versa, that those that are on the higher lands and distant from these sources of marsh affluvia are comparatively healthy. It is also known to most Eastern Shore-men that farm houses suffer mutations in their character for health. One that in the time of our fathers, when it was kept free from stagnant waters by ditches, &c. has, now that the ditches are filled up and all means to ensure its salubrity, neglected, become so sickly that it is the burying ground of all who attempt its residence. And in another instance precisely the contrariwise of this occurs. Would the Eastern shore-men profit by these every day observations, as is plainly both our interest and duty to do, and every one exert himself to effect a proper condition of his premises, the Eastern shore would in a few years become as celebrated for its redemption as it is now for the deadly effects of its climate. Say what you will about the indolence of its inhabitants; this is certain, no sickly population possess the energy and activity of a healthy one. One year's residence will make an Eastern shore-man of your most active and energetic man. It is her climate, and not her institutions, that casts such a blight over most of her fair features. Mr. Editor, bring your press to bear upon this subject, and if you succeed in inducing us to cultivate our waste lands, to clear up, ditch and sow our "branches" in the fine grasses, you will deserve better at our hands, than any Editor ever received.

AN EASTERN SHOREMAN.

We thank our correspondent for the above hints, and we hope and trust, that he will follow up the subject, until he has awakened a general feeling on his Shore to the importance of attending to his suggestions.

BOOK FARMING.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Dear Sir:—We have only two book farmers in our district, so you may think it a dark place—if you ask a man to become a subscriber to an agricultural paper, he will say, I don't believe in book farming, I cannot learn anything from papers; my capital is too small—all the recommendations in agricultural papers are for the rich, for the importers of high priced stock, &c. But we say to them, improve the soil, and the stock will improve likewise—but without hearing the news from our agricultural papers of the new experiments and improvements in farming, we may be far behind the time, and come in after the fair is over. As for myself, I have followed farming the last fifteen years, and I have only received agricultural papers the last seven years, and I am convinced, if I had received them from the commencement of my farming, I would have saved some thousand dollars in improvements in crops, soil, buildings, &c. But the opposition to "book farming," is giving way, for the book-farmers, as they are sometimes sneeringly termed, have the best looking farms this trying season—so far, we can show them the best fields of wheat, none better in York or Adams counties—and all other things in proportion, without bragging or bantering, for we invite, and would be very glad if all our friends, both book and anti-book farmers would call and judge for themselves—we at any time would lay by our tools and take a walk over the fields, hoping to learn from them, which would recompense us for a tramp—for if they are already so far advanced that they can learn no more, I am satisfied that I can learn of them, which would satisfy me for my trouble—for my opinion is, that whenever a farmer thinks he can learn no more, then he is in a bad way—therefore I would say to every man who has a taste for reading, that it would

be better by far to spend his dollar for an agricultural paper, which may be of great service to him, than for a political party paper, which may create bad feelings between him and his neighbors. We have had no rain of any account for some time, till the 19th inst.—perhaps 1 inch of water fell during the day—the grass is short and thin, oats very short, corn very indifferent, and injured in a variety of ways; the wheat has improved very much of late and is of a superior quality so far—if Providence will protect it a little longer, I will have near an average crop; but it is not so with some of our neighbors, who will not crap half a crop. Yours, respectfully,

Adams Co., Pa. J. L. N.

RENOVATION OF WORN-OUT LANDS.

LAUREL FACTORY, *June*, 1847.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

SIR:—At the risk of being considered officious and evincing a disposition to put myself forward as an instructor, or leader in the great effort now making to awaken public attention to the improvement of these wornout lands, I address myself to you again at this early period, in reply to a communication by "A Learner" published in your June number.

The communication to which I allude appears to have been called forth by the publication of a letter of mine dated March, and published in your April number. This communication comes before the public, not only endorsed by your very powerful name; but commanding great respect and consideration, because every line, and every sentence stamps the writer a gentleman and a scholar.

I am flattered at the notice he has taken of my letter, and tender him my thanks for the expression of his kind feelings. At the same time, I am sorry to find that he should so materially differ from me, upon a point of such vital importance to his native State, as also to that of his and my adoption. The plan proposed by the writer (and which appears to meet your approval) for the improvement of these worn-out lands, I consider utterly and entirely impracticable.

I commence with these principles—That with a proper degree of energy, and a judicious application of "bought manures," these worn-out lands may be renovated, and brought to a high state of productiveness, in a few years, the increased crops paying for the whole improvement. I further contend that no degree of skill can improve these lands, upon the principles laid down by "A Learner," of letting the soil improve itself whilst it yields a support.—When "A Learner" shall show a practical illustration of his skill in bringing up one of these totally barren fields, on his principles, he will deserve the reward of a medal for having discovered the Philosopher's Stone. I should like to see the experiment made of renovating this soil, by its own recuperative powers whilst it affords him a support. Beginning with the ploughing in of green crops, &c.—Why Mr. Editor, these "green crops" hide their diminished heads below the clods upon the fields. They have not been nourished of late with the tears and smiles of heaven. It would seem that the very clouds had lost the power to weep o'er their desolate appearance.

I wish it further to be understood, that I would use these bought manures, only as an auxiliary; it is not contemplated in the use of bought manures, that any of the resources of the farm should be abandoned, but that every means that can be brought into use for the renovation of the soil, should be employed to as great an extent, on this "high pressure system," as on "A Learner's" low pressure. I should not have thought this remark necessary, if the communication referred to, had not advanced the principle (and I cannot see why?) that if you adopt the one, you must necessarily abandon the other. His principles are axioms in agriculture *as far as they go*, and he will find them so expressed in my former communication.

Now Mr. Editor, and "A Learner," let us start fair, let us jump at no conclusions, not warranted in the premises: neither let us by any sophistry in reasoning, endeavour to satisfy ourselves that no exertion is necessary, nor any improvement to be made upon the old system, neither let us conjure up imaginary difficulties.

There are many occupants of these old fields, who do not lack ability, but who actually want the energy to commence and carry through a radical system of improvement. The communication alluded to, so fully in unison with their own feelings, and backed as it is by your endorsement, must have a tendency to perpetuate that vis inertiæ in their system, which has nearly depopulated some of the fairest portions of Virginia and Maryland.

The writer's method which he thinks (as do you, it appears) unfolds the very elements which are to bring about this change, through the agency of your and other agricultural periodicals, will answer well on lands already productive: but it does not strike at the root of the evil, and the plan must fail when applied to accomplish the object which forms the heading of these several communications.

I am at a loss, Mr. Editor, to know what part of my letter called forth the following in the communication of "A Learner": "That it requires little agricultural skill to improve land on the high pressure system, and there is essentially very little difference between buying a highly improved farm for $50 per acre, and buying a poor one at $10 and spending $40 upon it in four successive years." Will the gentleman refer to my account in dollars and cents, of the improvement of the field, as given in my former letter, and tell which side the balance is on? was there any expenditure of $40 per acre over the receipts for one year? and would there not have been a balance in hand of several hundred dollars, if the crop had been credited at the then, or present market price? If my statement went to show any thing, it was to prove that land which cost $10 per acre, could be made worth $50 in one year, without a permanent outlay of one dollar; let the gentleman take a look at this field now in grass, which has stood through an unprecedented drought of nearly three months of the very critical period of its growth, and he can but acknowledge, a fair promise for a good crop for any season. Let the gentleman stick to the mathematics and we shall get on well enough. Fortunately for the cause, Mr. Editor, there are other Richmonds in the field, and we happen to have another wing to this army of reform, and with your permission, I will conduct "A Learner" from the Buena Vista of my own operations (as he is pleased to call them) to another battle ground, a Cerro Gordo in this desert of rocks and red clay; where he shall not be frightened by the ghosts of his imagination, the "plethoric purse" and the flying artillery in the shape of "Mule teams." It so happens that in the course of my improvements, in laying out streets and avenues, I have opened a shorter and more convenient communication to the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, for the inhabitants of a district of country called

Sandy Spring in Montgomery County, and through the past fall and winter, and early in the spring, my notice has been attracted by the constant passing my office of caravans of teams, of from 5 to 6 horses each, often as many as six teams in a line. Now these horses (although not equalling the "Dutchman's" fat Flemish horses,) were well caparisoned and in good condition for work, and were driven by men, whose very countenances denote energy and character. My curiosity led me to enquire what they were hauling in such quantities, and I found, Mr. Editor, their loading to consist of Guano, Bone Dust, Poudrette, Plaster, &c. You may be sure I was not long in making the acquaintance of the proprietors of those teams, and the result was a visit through their neighbourhood, and I assure you my expectations were more than realized. I was perfectly amazed at the miracles they had wrought. Perhaps I may be unfortunate in the examples which I shall offer to prove my position—The persons whom I am about to introduce to you, are not the plethoric Dutchman—they do not wear red flannel shirts, and do not drive fat lazy Flemish horses; perhaps too, they do not wear that self contented air of lazy indolence as does "A Learner's" favorite Dutchman; perhaps too they take the *American Farmer—Educate their Children*, and know a thing or two of what is going on beyond the boundaries of their own estate; and what is still more unfortunate for my cause, perhaps they could give you practically and scientifically the result of their experiments, and are in fact, men who work on the high *pressure principle*, and keep the steam always under command.

I will give you the result of my observations whilst making a short trip through this neighbourhood of Sandy Spring, a few days since. After a ride of about 10 miles through a barren waste of old fields, we immerge suddenly from a thicket upon full view of their advance guard, fields of clover and other grasses; luxurious Wheat, Oats and other grains appear like magic before you; the green fields, the white house and fences, every thing around wears a cheerful and improving aspect—My first involuntary exclamation was, here lives a Brook or a Stabler, and sure enough, after a ride of about a mile along the road which skirts his farm, I found Mr. Caleb Stabler, the owner, engaged with a strong gang of the stalwart sons of the neighbourhood, rounding up the roads, with scraper and plough, and putting them in order for hauling their crops to market this fall, and their *bought manures back* as return loads. After considerable chat, on the subject, I put the question for a direct answer, *yea* or *nay*, "will the improvement of these worn-out lands by the use of bought manures pay." Yes, was his reply, *the improvement is a clear gain*, and there is no other way to improve them. I refer you Mr. Editor, as also "A Learner," to a communication from Mr. Stabler on this subject published in your May number, page 334. Mr. Stabler (not being blessed with a "plethoric purse,") this year borrowed $159, with which he purchased 3¾ tons Guano, and applied it to a field of 25 acres, now in wheat; this ground would not have produced two bushels per acre this season, without aid. He enquired of me if I thought the crop would pay back the money borrowed, and leave him the Clover set, and a fair start for further crops—My answer was, I will pay the money, take the crop, and take my chance for making a handsome profit upon the year's investment. This farm is 10 miles from the Washington Rail Road, over a very rough country road, (which by the way won't be so long) and twenty miles of Rail Road, making thirty miles to the City of Baltimore, and yet this gentleman finds it for his interest to borrow money at 12 months, and transport his bought manures this distance, with almost a certainty of returning his money and making his improvement clear.

What will "A Learner," say now of "plethoric purses," and "favored localities." A few years since I passed this place and found Mr. Stabler erecting a house upon the top of a black barren hill in a poor old field of the most forbidding aspect. I said nothing to discourage him in his praiseworthy effort, and yet from the bottom of my heart, I pitied him, and thought him worthy of a better prospect; he is now a man to be envied of his possessions, and this, Mr. Editor, is my sample of a "benefactor to mankind." But drive on, we have just started—on the right we pass a neat cottage residence, with good fences, clean fields, and fine crops, that look as though they had never stopped growing since they first sprouted, notwithstanding the unprecedented drought; on the left we pass a snug brick residence, and what a field of Wheat! Genessee County here will find a rival. Then comes another stretch of uncultivated old fields, then highly improved farms alternately, for the fever is now in full height, and the whole neighbourhood is now being infected with it. Ah! here we are again at another Stabler's, Mr. Edward Stabler, the ingenious maker and engraver of those unrivalled stamps, that you will find in almost every public office throughout the country. Mr. Edward Stabler left the City in impaired health with but one hundred dollars in his pocket, and located himself on a farm containing at that time about 60 acres of poverty stricken fields; he has since extended his boundaries, and his farm now contains 180 acres, all of which is in the highest state of improvement. In addition to this, having succeeded so well with the first, he has lately made a second purchase of one hundred acres, which he will soon have in the same condition. I wish Mr. Editor you could see his fields of Wheat; they don't appear to mind the drought; he has one field of 10 acres that overtops the post and rail fence which surrounds it, by at least a foot, and is as thick as it can stand, the heads long and well filled; it will yield without accident 35 or 40 bushels per acre. Here is another farmer working on the "high pressure principle;" what will "A Learner" say of "favoured localities and plethoric purses"? this man was not satisfied to wait 50 years, the tedious and doubtful process of self-renovation, and adopted the "high pressure system;" is ti is man not entitled to be ranked with his Dutch specimen of a benefactor to mankind.

Passing Mr. Stabler's, we see several pretty places, showing great improvement, as also that they have profited by the noble example around them. Here we are again plump upon an *old fielder*—the same everlasting old fields of poverty, grass and briars, rotten logs, prostrate fences and dilapidated barn, (for the barn has just fallen for want of care,) show plainly that the owner of this property has not been infected with the "high pressure fever;" one spot however of about one square acre lying along the road, showed evident symptoms of the disease; there was on it a very strong and vigorous growth of buckwheat stubble, whilst all around it, and as far as the eye could reach, was perfect barrenness. I stopped to learn the cause of this, and found as I expected, that he had been "incited to make the attempt," and purchased some 200 pounds of Guano, applied it to this spot, and sowed it in Buckwheat; the crop was strong, as the stubble evinced, but for

want of proper energy to carry the matter through, there the project was dropped, and all that he can show in the way of improvement, is a more vigorous growth of briars, and the heavy buckwheat stubble to perpetuate the memorable event. Now this man I am informed has no bad habits; but is really a worthy citizen, but imbued with the vis inertiæ principle; he was the inheritant of about 400 acres of land and a "plethoric purse" of some $4000 in money. His fate is a hard one, and deserves the commiseration of the whole community; his money is gone, his buildings, tenements and fences are falling. He has tried the experiment fairly of making the land improve itself and yield him a support, and the ungrateful soil has failed to do it, or rather could not, it was too poor. He has lived out 20 years of experiment, don'd the red flannel shirt and homespun trousers; but he was not so fortunate as to get into a "favored locality" like "the Learner's" Dutchman, or upon as good a natural soil.

Drive on—we shall soon come to the end of our journey. There, open that white gate and turn in. That Saw Mill runs well, and the man attending it, is reading the *National Intelligencer*, whilst the Saw is cutting; whose fine farm is that, my friend? That sir, is Mr. George Brook's, son of Roger Brook. Ah! the man I desire to see. Mr. Roger Brook commenced at the same time with his friend, whose farm we just passed, with about same quantity of land, not quite so good in quality. He had not the "plethoric purse." He had an ingredient, however, in his composition, better than money, good judgment, and great physical energy. He adopted the "high pressure principle," and has gone ahead, a pioneer in the march of improvement, and has the satisfaction of retiring from his duties at a green old age, crowned with abundance and with honors, and although he still keeps his throne in the old arm chair on his front porch, he has delegated his trust (to a worthy representative) in his son, who is carrying on the improvement so nobly begun by his father. His farm is in order, his crops are fine, a field of Wheat of 30 acres is uniformly good over the entire surface, and promises an abundant harvest.

I am sorry to drop you in this interesting ride, Mr. Editor, and more particularly am I sorry to part with my friend "A Learner," but the length of this communication warns me to call a halt.

I should like to have given you a passing view of the beautiful residence and highly improved farm of Mr. Benjamin Hallowell. The farms of Mr. Pierce, Mr. Tyson, and of many others whose names I cannot recall, all of which are on the "high pressure principle," also to have you pay an interesting visit to the farm of Mr. Ellicott, who is entirely blind, and yet attends to his own affairs on the most improved principles. I had hard work to keep pace with him as he showed me over his fine barn, treble decker, with root vaults, stabling, &c., exhibiting with his own hands, the operations of his different labor saving machines, and you can judge of my astonishment, when he jumped over the fence and shewed where the different varieties of Wheat were seeded to the very line. His farm is in splendid condition, and it would puzzle any man, with perfect vision to equal him.

Mr. Editor, I could fill your next number* with interesting examples, which came under my notice in this one day's ride through this neighbourhood, all going to prove in the most satisfactory manner, the system recommended for the renovation of these worn-out fields, and if they should not be considered what "A Learner" would call specimens of brilliant operations, I would invite him to take a view of the estate of Mr. George Patterson in Carroll County, where he can witness the most magnificent example of the application of bought manures, that this or any other country can boast of. But here again he might be startled with the ghost of the "plethoric purse."

When at Mr. Edward Stabler's, I requested him to furnish me with some few extracts from his memoranda of experiments in the improvement of his farm, and he has been so kind as to furnish me with a most satisfactory account, which I am sure he will pardon me for requesting you to publish entire; no extract could do him justice, and as it is so germane to the subject, I hope you will give it a place in your next number.

HORACE CAPRON.

SANDY SPRING, 6th mo. 8, 1847.

Esteemed Friend—H. Capron:

In complying with thy request to furnish some notes of the method adopted to improve my farm, I should first, perhaps, give some general idea of the kind of soil, and condition, when it came into my possession.

The under stratum is a stiff tenacious clay, making good "brick without straw;" and the soil itself, like most of the lands in this section of country, had been worn out, or greatly impoverished by "the old Maryland plan," of raising alternate crops of corn and tobacco; and what little fertility was left in it, after the Tobacco culture ceased, (because the land was too poor to produce remunerating crops any longer) was, by a long course of tenantry, pretty effectually used up; this was certainly the case with my farm of little over 100 acres. An able bodied man, owning the land and doing all his own work, might possibly make a trifle over a bare support; but I had not this advantage, being compelled by ill health to resort to the country, and abandon the pursuits for which I was educated.

I knew literally nothing about farming, but did not doubt, that by ploughing in green crops, &c. &c., my poor old fields could soon be made productive. Like many wiser men, however, I found this plan of "renovating worn out lands," much easier in theory than practice. There were two strong objections in my case to this method—a good one though it is, under favourable circumstances. My land was found, after repeated trials, too poor to produce the green crops, *to turn in;* and it was also necessary in the mean time, to grow something to live on, for I had not the money to spare, to buy with.

I used plaster by the ton, but with no apparent advantage; nor was I much more successful in adopting Gen. Beatson's plan of burning clay.

My first, and most important change for the better, was the substitution of oxen in place of horses, for all farm work; ploughing included. I found that two yoke of oxen, could be better kept and at less than half the expense of one pair of horses, to say nothing of the wear and tear of harness; by proper management, each yoke ploughed nearly as much as the horses, even in hot weather; and after working 4 to 6 years, were worth about first cost in beef.

[*"We hope the Col. will continue his interesting narrative;" we have no doubt will be the exclamation of *all* our readers, and we therefore urge it upon him.]

The next experiment, was the application of a few hundred bushels of shell lime, hauling the shells *twenty miles*, and burning them on the farm; and although a *heavy business* with my slender resources, I should have persevered, but from an accidental circumstance.

About 18 years since, an individual who owned a lime kiln in an adjoining county, offered for an advance payment, to furnish 200 bushels of stone lime for $20—the refuse of a previous kiln, and air slaked.

This 200 bushels was applied to four acres, (on one side) of the poorest field I had; and was, I believe, the most extended experiment then made in the neighbourhood, with stone lime. Some two or three persons had experimented on a small scale; one of which only had applied as much as a *load* of lime; and in no instance as far as I could learn, was the application repeated, for none appeared satisfied with the results obtained.

After four years, very little change was perceived in the vegetation—nearly all the grass sown with the small grain having perished—nor was it to be wondered at; for the crop of corn, grown at the time of the application of the lime, did not yield *five bushels* of merchantable corn to the acre—most of the oats succeeding the corn, was too short to harvest

After seven years, this field coming again in course, was planted in corn—the season most unpropitious; yet without the addition of a shovel full of any other kind of manure, the yield was generally estimated at 30 to 35 bushels per acre; on the adjoining land, not limed, the product was still about four to five bushels—the part adjoining, as also the four acres had 80 bushels of lime for this crop, (making 130 bushels to the acre for the portion previously limed) but the application was so recent that no effect was perceived in the crop, and the increased fertility of the four acres, was attributed entirely to the previous dressing of two hundred bushels.

Corn that season, readily sold for $1 per bushel, as the failure in crops was very general; and according to the best estimate I could make, this single crop more than five times repaid the whole cost of the lime, and interest of the money expended. The succeeding crops of small grain, *could be harvested* very readily. The clover *now* began to grow, and the plaster to act; as the soil was comparatively light and even changed in colour by the action of the lime. The clover seed, a good crop, was clear profit, and it was the first I ever cut, or was ever likely to cut, on the "old plan of farming," (even with the most "dogged perseverance, untiring patience, and hard labor," guided by all the "skill and judgment" that I possessed) which as I understand it, is "making the soil improve itself, whilst it yields a support." This may be effected, with even ordinary skill and judgment, where the land is not too much exhausted, and with other resources to live on, in the interim.

But to return to the lime; which, to use the identical words of a neighbour who examined my experiments, appeared to be my "only chance of salvation" in farming.

These results were sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous; and induced me, as well as some of my more enterprising neighbours to lime as freely as our (generally) limited means would admit of.

For a considerable quantity of lime I paid 18 to 20 cents per bushel, and hauled it six miles; then had it delivered at 24 cents per bushel,—but as my resources increased, both from the improvement of the farm, and otherwise, I found that a better business could be done, by burning the lime on the farm.—With this view, I purchased a Quarry, paying at the rate of five hundred dollars per acre; and subsequently a second one, at the rate of eight hundred dollars per acre; being more accessable on account of the road; though both about 5½ to 6 miles distant. The stone is now hauled and burned at our leisure, which is of material advantage, as previously, the convenience of the seller was alone consulted, be the state of the roads as they might—all *cash* expenses included, my lime does not now cost me over about 5 cents a bushel.

We all know that with ample means at command, the same degree of energy and perseverance, will attain similar ends, in much less time; and I feel confident, that with my present experience and resources, I could just as certainly, and more profitably, have effected the same, or even a much greater degree of improvement in one-third of the time, than was necessary under existing circumstances.

"No calling prospers, without industry and perseverance," and those who are deterred from the attempt at improvement in a small way, because they have not the resources to begin on a large scale, are not very likely to improve at all; and was I to venture upon giving advice, it would be to make 20, 10 or even 5 *acres, good;* for even the most limited resources may accomplish this much—this will afford the means to improve another five acre lot, and, as the improvement advances, though at first by almost imperceptible degrees, the difficulties will gradually disappear and vanish; and if not literally reducing the "mountains into mole hills," they may be passed over with comparative ease.

So far as my observation and limited experience extends, lime will improve *all* stiff clay soils; and, if instead of ploughing it under, it is applied to the *surface* one or two years in advance of the cultivation of the field, so that the winter's frosts and rains may act upon, and dissolve it, the farmer will not generally have to wait seven, or even five years, for a return. *Lime should be kept near the surface, and incorporated perfectly with the soil.*

I neither profess, or possess, any more "skill and judgment," than many of my enterprising neighbors, though possibly *necessity* has compelled me to exert rather more energy than some others.

Now can it be supposed that in liming to the extent we have, and "using the highly concentrated and bought manures," such as Guano, Poudrette, Bone Dust and Ashes, we do not find our account in it? We *know*, that by a judicious application of them all, the outlay and interest is repaid by the *increased* product, and the land improved thereby, much faster than without such aid. Last season we undertook to make up a club for obtaining 50 tons of Guano, and get the discount; and I very soon had the names for 38 to 40 tons, and without going a step out of my way.

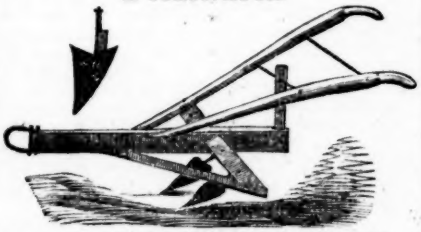
Putting "dollars and cents" entirely out of the question, the reflecting mind—certainly an admirer of the beauties of nature—must derive more satisfaction in witnessing his once barren fields clothed with verdure, and on reflecting that at least in some degree, the change was wrought by his own exertions.

As it appears to be the "fashion" to illustrate by anecdotes, I will close these desultory and hasty notes by the relation of one, and in a very few words. In raising my barn in 1822—quite a large one in those days—one of the assisting neighbors remarked, that he was astonished to see me spend all my money in erecting so large a building, as one of one-fourth the size would hold all I ever could grow on this farm;

and if it ever *was filled*, it must be by *flint stones!!* which were in fact about as thick as the *blackberries*, on every field. Mainly by the liberal use of lime, and with the "highly concentrated and bought manures" as adjuncts, I *have* filled it to overflowing, also a large addition, and had to "stack out" besides. True, the flint stones did aid, but it was by an extended course of underdraining, which was found to be as necessary as the use of lime. What I have done, any one may do. To shew still further the onward strides at improvement in this section—proverbially barren and unproductive—I will only add, that when I began my liming operations, there were but three kilns within some 12 to 15 miles, and all in another county. Now there are twenty-seven within about six miles, nearly all of which are on the farms of the owners, and erected for agricultural purposes.

Thy friend,
EDWARD STABLER.

A CULTIVATOR.



Sandy Spring, 6th Mo. 15th, 1847.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Enclosed you will find a rough draft of a Cultivator, that is superceding all other kinds in this neighborhood. The tooth is simply a small shovel turned outwards with the point a little hooked. The middle tooth passes through an iron strap, fastened on the lower side of the beam, and secures the cross piece by passing through it—the more oblique the cross piece the better we have found them to work.

I will not conclude after the manner of some of your correspondents, who very kindly and with wonderful disregard of self, praise an agricultural implement in the highest terms, and then inform us that it can be obtained from themselves—but will conclude, by stating that almost any farmer familiar with tools (and all farmers ought to be) can make one without difficulty.

A MONTGOMERY FARMER.

EXPERIMENTS WITH GUANO.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

During the present year I have made several experiments with guano, in order to test its value under different circumstances; the results of which I present to your readers. The most important fact which I have been enabled to establish to my own satisfaction is, that guano, like every other stimulant, by excess or improper use, may prove as detrimental to crops, as its well directed employment will reward the enterprising husbandman. Guano, however, is not a mere stimulant without partaking in a great measure of the nutritive character, for undoubtedly the essential elements of seeds may be derived from its constituent materials, and probably other valuable products in the form of secretions, &c.; but as a vehicle for the introduction of common nutritive matter, it takes a permanent rank with other bases and saline ingredients of the soil, thereby promoting vigorous growth in vegetables when sufficient ailment is provided them. If on the other hand the soil be incompetent to supply fresh food so fast as it is disposed of by the organs of the plant, the consequences are disastrous if not fatal. During the drought of this season, a portion of my corn, upon which guano was liberally strewed, fired just as when ashes or other stimulants are dropped in or upon the hills; and what satisfied me that it was not the drought, which in this case caused the injury, but an insufficiency of pabulum, is the fact that a portion which was freely watered suffered to a considerable extent but in a less degree; whereas another patch, far richer in vegetable mould and stable manure, on which the same quantity of guano was spread broadcast, flourished admirably, although it was not artificially watered. I may add, that the ground in both cases was well worked, so that I felt convinced that no amount of carbonic acid, ammonia or the vapor of water from the air, will at all compare with either the natural or artificial supply, derived from decomposing vegetable and animal matter, the refreshing draughts of rain, the penetrating influence of subterranean moisture, or irrigation. Indeed during a severe drought it may be questioned whether an exposure of the partially moist under surface to the atmosphere does not allow more of the gases and vapours to escape than the ground absorbs in turn; and for this reason I hesitated to plough or disturb with the cultivator certain spots, unless the appearance of the clouds indicated falling weather, as I uniformly found that a contrary course left the field more dry and unpromising, notwithstanding an occasional deposition of dew.

In this connection I may mention another fact which I established during the prevalency of the drought, that one good watering on a portion of some early corn in my garden was worth twice the amount of water applied at different times in small quantities, because in the former case the water soaked in and remained for a considerable time available, whereas in the latter, the sun of the succeeding day generally dried it up, if the hill was opened with the hoe, or if not opened, a hard cake was formed on the surface almost impervious to the air, the oxygen of which I regard as serviceable to vegetables as to animals; at least the oxidation of organic matter in the sap or blood is essential to their vitality, all the doctrines about the contrast between vegetable and animal respiration to the contrary notwithstanding. The above facts warrant me, I think, in concluding that guano presents in a condensed and therefore convenient form most valuable materials for vegetative life, and that its use must be regulated by the condition of the soil, so that *cæteris paribus*, more may be employed profitably on good ground than on bad; and that on barren fields, I would say fields comparatively destitute of organic matter, it requires very judicious management to prevent it from disappointing the purchaser. Other experimenters in this vicinity will probably coincide with me in this opinion. It seems to exhaust the soil at once, and thus leaves the plants with the chances of a precarious existence—first, there is a rapid deposition of tissues, and afterwards as rapid an absorption and disintegration of the succulent matter within the meshes of the newly formed leaves and stalks, without an adequate resource to fill its place, and some to spare if the plants be young and thrifty. I am not one of those who look upon the tendency of science to promote the artificial stimulation of animals

and vegetables as per se prejudicious—provided the truth be fairly understood and acted upon, that the supply of nutriment must be equal to the demand, neither more nor less; for repletion may as effectually thwart our efforts at the improvement of races as inanition. The education of a child may terminate in disease or death by overtaxing its powers, while a judicious exercise of its bodily and mental functions may result in health and happiness.

The decay of families in the higher ranks of society, and the potato rot, I am inclined to attribute to one and the same cause—luxury, or an extravagant stimulation of a part of their natural functions, whereby the others are enabled to support the system which gradually sinks. Consumption in animals or vegetables is a penalty for living too fast; it is more generally the fault of our predecessors; but such is the decree and we must submit. If its occurrence is but seldom among the more temperate races of men, or in those esculents which are raised in virgin soil and in primitive fashion, there is reason to believe that it is because they have not been so highly developed by artificial stimulations. There are epidemics which sweep over extensive countries, prostrating at one time the human race, at another time cattle, and at another, some species of plant peculiarly sensitive to their virulence; and the potato disease may be considered by some a visitation of Providence of this nature; but when we reflect upon the injudicious use of excitants in these latter days; and that it is not merely the animal or vegetable immediately concerned which suffers, but the succeeding generation; we may infer that the appointed time will arrive, however long delayed, when a continued system of abuse or mal-practice will bring its reward in the annihilation of certain races and the commencement of others in their stead—a law of nature, which will not allow any simultaneous disappearance of living beings to the endangerment of her whole economy, but replaces a lower family by one higher in the scale, thus making her creative efforts always progressive in the long run. From the records of the past it would seem as if a portion at least, if not the whole race of certain animals and vegetables must die out before other kinds start into life—the former being instrumental directly or indirectly, in organizing germs of a superior order of being. I do not mean that the forces which were brought to bear upon the new comers and ushered them into existence were derived exclusively from their immediate parents, for the physical changes which must constantly occur during a long course of ages may well be considered capable of modifying types and introducing forms which may correspond with the changes alluded to. As then new genera and species may be traced through gradual changes in their organization to assume at length a totally different character, and to struggle with their progenitors as it were for an ephemeral existence, so the vegetable and animal tissues all originating from the globule or cell after receiving *en passant* a taint or suspicion of similarity, proceed in their journey of life to higher offices, and present the most diversified textures. The operations however of nature always preserve an analogy, and we find that these advances are attended with contemporaneous retrograde movements on the part of other organized tissues or organizable materials, and that to the last, the first are mainly indebted for the forces requisite to perfect their destiny. The analogy stops not here—when new organs are formed, they are based upon those previously existing, which are forced to make room for the parvenus, if they do not flee before them at their approach and become annihilated. In fœtal life the law can be recognized without a shadow of doubt. But what has this to do with guano? I will endeavor to show its connection with my subject.

Guano is a new element of agriculture in North America, and what changes it is destined to produce time will show. Cotton and potatoes have done more than the sword in shaping the institutions and habits of modern nations; apparently trivial objects in our branch of business have accomplished wonderful results. Let us look to Guano and the mineral manures in general with as close an eye as Botanical Practitioners of Medicine scrutinize the effects of what they are pleased to call poisons on the animal system. I am prepared to expect new phenomena from its use or abuse in accordance with its acknowledged power as a stimulant. It is premature to speculate upon any marked peculiarity of its action, but I may be permitted to suggest that if nothing more is gained for a period of years by its proper application, than an extraordinary increase in the quantity of breadstuffs and excellence in their quality, attended by as extraordinary a decrease of labor and expense, we may at this particular juncture of affairs congratulate ourselves and the world at large —and moreover that if the potato is soon to be ranked among the things that were (which God forbid), we may confidently promise our foreign customers that a good substitute is Indian Corn, which we intend to season highly with guano for their especial appetite and our own particular profit.

ROB'T SERRELL WOOD.

Mount Hermon, near Washington, D. C.

TO PREPARE BONES FOR MANURE.

As mills for grinding bones are very costly, it is a great desideratum for the farmer to know how he can otherwise prepare them for his crops. By the following simple method he can reduce them to a fine powder and increase their value four fold:

Take 100 lbs. of bones, and place them in a kettle, or in an old tub unfit for further use, or even in a hollow scooped in the ground, and made tight by lining with clay. Next take from 30 to 35 lbs. of oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid,) mixed with one third to one-half its weight of water, and pour over the bones. In a day or two, the bones will dissolve into a liquid paste, to which there must be added, by stirring in, wood ashes or fine mould, until it is of the consistency of thick mortar. Put the mixture under cover out of the way of rain, and in a few weeks it will become a light dry powder, which may be applied by the hand or otherwise, to any kind of land that my require it. In preparing this mixture, great care must be observed to keep the oil of vitriol from touching the clothes or skin, as it will burn them as badly as fire.

The oil of vitriol, for this mixture, must be of a first rate quality, otherwise it would require a greater quantity than given above to dissolve 100 lbs. of bones. The mixture answers best for a turnip-crop; but it is highly valuable for other roots as well as for grass and grain. It should be applied at the rate of 20 to 40 bushels to the acre, sown broad-cast on grass-land, in the spring, or on grain and turnip-crops after harrowing in the seed. For gardens or field-crops planted in rows or drills, as roots, corn, beans, peas, &c., it may be applied in the hills or rows at the time of sowing, or it may be afterwards sprinkled around the plants at the time of hoeing.

LARGE HOGS.

BERKSHIRE BLOOD.—TIMOTHY BROCKWAY, states in the *Boston Cultivator*, that Messrs. JOHN & SAMUEL FOOT, of Bradford, Ct., killed four pigs last fall, two of which were nine months and twenty days old, and the other two were nine months and twenty-eight days old, whose dressed weights were 401, 419, 423, 473 pounds. It is stated that they were got by Mr. ROCKWAY'S "Improved Berkshire" boar, which took the premium at the New Haven show in 1845. The pigs were all of one litter.

CHESTER COUNTY PIGS.*—I send you the weight of some hogs of the Chester County breed, so called, which have been in such great demand in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and some of which have been sent to a great distance. Franklin Comly, esq. slaughtered one on the twenty-fifth of February, which weighed 678 pounds; William S. Doran slaughtered one in January, which weighed 640 pounds; William Janney slaughtered one in February, which weighed 704 pounds; and Levi Buckman, Esq., slaughtered one March 1st, which weighed 707 pounds; making an average of 682 pounds each. These hogs were kept for breeding purposes, and not for making *brag* hogs. The three first were not altered until the spring service was over, and the last one was a breeding sow which raised a litter of pigs in August last, after which she was fed moderately until she was slaughtered.

But the question will arise in the minds of some, whether such large hogs are the most profitable to the farmer. Some would say not, and my own opinion is that a smaller boned hog, that would not be near as great a consumer, and which would weigh from three to four hundred pounds at fifteen months old, with ordinary care, would be of more profit to the laboring class of community than the larger breeds. For instance, the Chester county "grass hogs," which have been in great demand through Chester, Philadelphia, and Bucks counties, will, with proper care through the winter,—with an allowance of two quarts of corn per day to each pig that would dress one hundred pounds, keep fat enough for the knife at any time from two months to eighteen months old, and with such treatment will weigh from three hundred to four hundred and fifty pounds at the above age. They are all pure white, short legged, with small head and ears, and of as handsome form as the Berkshires.

PLOUGHBOY.

Newton, Pa., March 22, 1847.

*The *Chester* hog, so celebrated in many States of the Union, formed the *basis* of what was known and admired some years since, as the "*Barnitz*" hogs, so named in honor of *Charles A. Barnitz*, Esq. of York, Pennsylvania, by whom they were originated. Taking the Chester County hog as the basis, by judicious crossing, he reduced the bone, and ultimately formed such a hog as every good judge would pronounce a perfect model in form, a hog which, running on the clover field, without extra feed, at 18 months would weigh from 250 to 300 lbs. costing nothing in the way of grain feed but the corn to fatten them prior to killing. Indeed, it may be more proper to say, that all the corn they required, was enough to *harden* the fat and flesh, as they came to the pen from the clover field fat enough in all conscience. Mr. Barnitz retired from farming several years since, and we are not aware that there are any of his breed of hogs to be got anywhere. If there are not, it is certainly to be regretted, as they were, without doubt, the best hog we have ever seen. They were perfectly white, barrel ribbed, with beautiful large hams, small pricked ears, small neck and head, wide chest, indicative of good lungs, and, without being gross, had a natural tendency to keep fat without high feeding.—*Editor American Farmer.*

MARL.—Dr. C. M. Newman has handed to us several fine specimens of Marl or Fossil formations, dug from his farm in Queen Anne's county. Petrefaction seems to have taken place in the largest specimen, and the numerous shells, fish, &c., are embedded together. There are also a number of specimens of shells, concks, clams, &c., almost in a state of decomposition, and some of which are almost ready to crumble at the touch. The Dr's. farm, formerly known as the Bett's farm, has been liberally furnished with distributions of this Marl, which has rendered it very productive.

The most singular circumstance connected with these fossils, is, that they are found in the Meadow and Meadow-Banks, distance several miles from tide water.—*Kent News.*

PLANTING IN CEMETERIES.

The editor of the "Horticulturist" recommends "that where iron railings exist around cemetery lots, they should be wreathed with hardy and beautiful vines, or twining shrubs, such as the Chinese Twining Honeysuckle, (*Lonicera flexuosa*) with fine dark, sub-evergreen foliage and fragrant flowers; Chinese Wistaria, (*W. sinensis,*) a luxuriant vine, with long clusters of pale lilach blossoms: and the Virginia Silk, (*Periploca græca,*) with rich, green leaves and curious brownish flowers. One plant of this would soon make a rich drapery over a piece of iron railing 8 or 10 feet long. Intermingled with the above, a plant or two of the sweet scented Clematis (*C. flammula*) is desirable. Though its small foliage would be of no value in covering the iron works, its delicate flowers of star-like blossoms would have a pleasing effect, to say nothing of their delicious perfume. The editor prefers evergreen hedges as enclosures instead of iron railing, for which the Arbor Vitæ is recommended; it can be sheared down annually to any height or size, without injury. The Double White Scotch or Burnet Rose also makes a good hedge. It has a thick foliage and compact habit of growth, and in May is thickly studded with delicate little white roses. Privet and the Japan variegated Euonymous, also make excellent low hedges or borders for enclosures of this kind."

HOW TO MAKE MEAD.—To one gallon of water add four pounds of pure honey, and aromatic herbs or not, according to taste. Boil the whole in a copper nearly three-quarters of an hour, and skim well. Then allow the mead to stand in the copper until nearly cold, when it should be bottled up and kept till old enough to drink.—*American Agriculturist.*

Three things that are as good as the best—brown bread in famine, well water in thirst, and a grey coat in cold.

Three things of short continuance—a lady's love, a chip fire, and a brook's flood.

OUR NEW VOLUME.

As we this day lay before our patrons the *first number* of a new volume of the *American Farmer*, we feel it due to that generous support which our work has received for twenty-eight years, to return them the homage of our sincere thanks,—and while we do so, we must be excused, when, in a spirit of candor, we say that we feel no little pride in entertaining the belief, that our labors have met with the approving smiles of our readers. Were we to refrain from expressing our gratification at the many evidences of approbation which almost every mail bring us, we should do injustice alike to our own feelings, and to those, whose *good opinion*, it is amongst the most pleasant incidents of our life, to be made conscious that we deserve. From the very onset of our connection with our journal, it was our desire to render its pages a safe and reliable source of reference for the agriculturist for all that belongs to the *practical* and *scientific* departments of husbandry, and in carrying out this object, we can in truth affirm that we have left no effort of money or labor unessayed to ensure success.

To our *Correspondents*, who have so ably contributed to make our colums thus far, so interesting and instructive, we tender our most unfeigned and heartfelt acknowledgements,—and while we invoke a continuance of their agreeable and enlightened favors, we would respectfully *solicit of others*, to favor us with communications upon the business and practical operations of the farm and plantation. We desire that none shall come to the complacent idea, that he has nothing to communicate which would be interesting, and, therefore, seize the occasion to assure all, that, in our humble opinion, the richest gems to be found in an agricultural work, is the plain common-sense views, and minute details, of those who are practically engaged in the noble art of agriculture. To these, *theory* and *science*, however essential, as hand-maids, must yield the precedence, as, after all, it is *practice* which works out perfection in every *art*, by illustrating the value of principles, and reducing its rules to certainty, or disproving their truth. In a word, practice is the only truthful test, to which theory can be subjected, and furnishes the only criteria by which human labor and enterprise can be profitably directed. Such being our views, our subscribers can easily perceive, *how profound is our solicitude to receive communications from them*, upon every branch of agriculture calculated to interest the farmer, planter, orchardist, nurseryman, horticulturist and florist. If all engaged in these several departments, who are competent, would favor us with their respective information, it would be within their power to increase the interest of our sheet to an illimitable extent,—while to each correspondent, the fact of his having contributed to make up the sum of knowledge thus happily concentrated, could not fail to be highly gratifying.

Now then, as we have made an appeal in behalf of our generous patrons, we will make one on our own account, which is this—*that each of our present subscribers shall send us an additional one*,—we prefer this request from the *laudable ambition* which we entertain, to have the opportunity of saying, that this, *the Pioneer* journal in the cause of agriculture—that this, *the* journal, which first espoused its interests—after battling in its defence from infancy to manhood, has so grown in the affections and respect of husbandmen, as to be among the most popular and best sustained in the country—and from that equally laudable ambition, which operate upon our mind, of being thus assured of the means to more liberally dispense such *embellishments* as will enable us to advance the comforts and conveniences, and beautify and adorn the homestead.

TOP-DRESSING FOR AN ACRE OF TURNIPS.

Mix 15 bushels of Ashes and 15 bushels of ground bones together, moisten the mass with water; then add 1 bushel of Plaster of Paris to the mixture, and incorporate the whole thoroughly, and let it remain for two weeks. Your turnip ground being manured, ploughed, and harrowed, strew this compost evenly over it, harrow it in,—then sow your turnip seed, and harrow or brush in *lightly*, and finish by rolling the ground well with a heavy roller.

COAL ASHES.

These, in the proportion of 100 bushels to the acre, form an excellent top dressing for meadows.—Besides alumina, both soluble and insoluble, they contain lime, magnesia, oxide of manganese and oxide and sulphuret of iron. We have applied them on stiff clays, in grass, with most excellent effect, and therefore, speak of their efficacy from our own personal experience.

LIMING SWARD LAND.

Grass lands which may be intended for spring crops, should be limed in the fall preceding the spring in which they are to be ploughed. By such applications the benefit of the lime is more immediately experienced in the healthfulness and product of the crop, while its lastingness is not at all impaired.

RAIN.—We had most *refreshing* rains in this city and its vicinity on the 10th and 17th ultimo, being the first of that character since the 1st of April, and several others since, which have had a most beneficial effect on vegetation.

WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN CROPS ABROAD.—The Wheat and other grain crops of *England*, *Ireland*, *Germany*, and *France*, are represented to promise abundant yields. In each of the two first named countries, the quantity of land put in oats and wheat, is stated to be much larger than in any preceding year. It is however too early to draw any correct opinion as to what the products may be.

ARCHITECTURE.

"The Genius of Architecture seems to have shed her malediction over this land:"—so wrote Thomas Jefferson more than half a century ago. The effects of this ban may at the present day be somewhat mitigated, but they are still sufficiently perceptible, in the mode in which many of our public as well as private buildings are constructed. That recent years have witnessed no improvement amongst us in this most useful of the fine arts, it would be both unjust and ungrateful to assert. Many of our skilful builders, who are at the same time men of natural if not cultivated taste, have done something for its advancement; and we have also well informed professed architects, both native and foreign, who are gradually producing a change in public opinion as to what constitutes correct and beautiful design in edifices. But still very much is yet to be learned by us upon these fundamental points—just principles of proportion, intelligent adaptation to use, and appropriate ornament. The public mind has not been sufficiently directed to these subjects,—and therefore architectural designing is often committed to incompetent persons; or else, what in justice to the architects of our country must be said, plans originally good have been spoiled by the ignorant and obstinate interference of the individuals or committee by whom they were employed.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, No. 605.457 DETROIT, MICH.

ELEVATION OF COTTAGE.—OF THE GOTHIC STYLE.

The obvious remedy for this evil is the dissemination of a knowledge of the leading principles of architecture; and an undertaking we look upon as well worthy a prominent department in this paper.

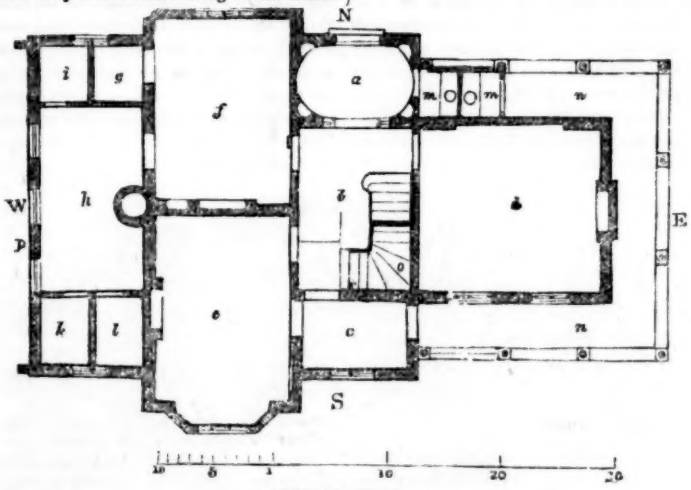
Architecture may be defined as the art of constructing commodious, durable, well proportioned, and appropriately ornamented buildings, adapted to some specific use. This definition, however, covers very extensive ground, for it is obvious that it may include naval architecture, or the construction of ships, military architecture, or the construction of barracks and fortifications, and civil architecture and its many subdivisions, as the erection of bridges, aqueducts, hospitals, prisons, &c. It is not our intention to take up the space in our columns devoted more especially to the cultivation of the soil, yet we are anxious to instil into the minds of those who are interested in landed estates, the importance in every respect, of a proper regard to the style of architecture which may be adopted in the improvement thereof—to direct their attention to the fact, that convenience and beauty may be combined, without adding to the cost of their improvements, and that by beautifying and adorning their premises, when in the course of events, it may be necessary to dispose of their lands, an increased price will be sure to be realized therefor.

As a specimen of the manner in which we design to treat this subject, we here introduce a perspective view of a country residence, on a small scale, in the Gothic cottage style. It is transferred, with some alterations, from Loudon's "Encyclopædia of Architecture."

The GROUND PLAN, with the points of compass indicated by the letters N. S. E. W., in which *a* is the entrance porch, which is to be finished with a covered roof, and to have Gothic niches at the angles, for statutes, or vases for flowers. From this you pass to the hall and staircase, (*b*) by a Venetian door, the upper part of which may be glazed with stained glass; thence to a small ante-room, (*c*) which may be used as a book-closet, or, having a good southern exposure, as a conservatory for plants.. From this there may be a glazed door leading to a piazza, surrounding the eastern wing of the cottage. From the hall you enter the dining room, (*d*) the two windows of which may be brought down to the floor, and open like French casements, so as to lead out to the piazza. From the hall you likewise enter the drawing room, (*e*) which may have a glazed door opening into the conservatory. If preferred, *e* may be made the dining-room, and then a communication may be made with the kitchen, (*f*.) From the kitchen there is a door leading to a closet, or pantry, (*g*) and an-

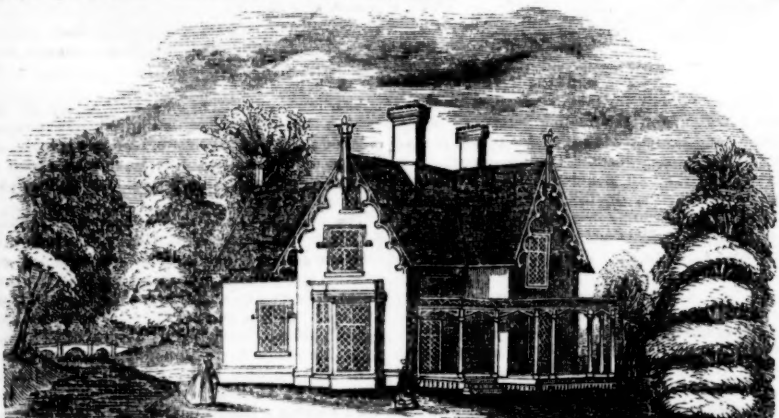
other to the back kitchen, or wash-house, with a copper (*h*;) a larder for meats, (*i*;) a place for cleaning knives, boots, lamps, &c., (*k*;) and a store-room, (*l*.) There are two water-closets, (*m m*) both under cover; one entering from the porch, the other from the piazza. Under the principal staircase is a flight of steps, (*o*) shut in by a door descending to the cellar. Behind the wash-house, (at *p*) is a kitchen-yard, which may be surrounded by a high fence, and covered with shrubbery; where may be the wood-house, coal-shed, privy, well, etc.

CHAMBER-FLOOR PLAN.—This may be easily divided so as to afford a larger number of bed-rooms.



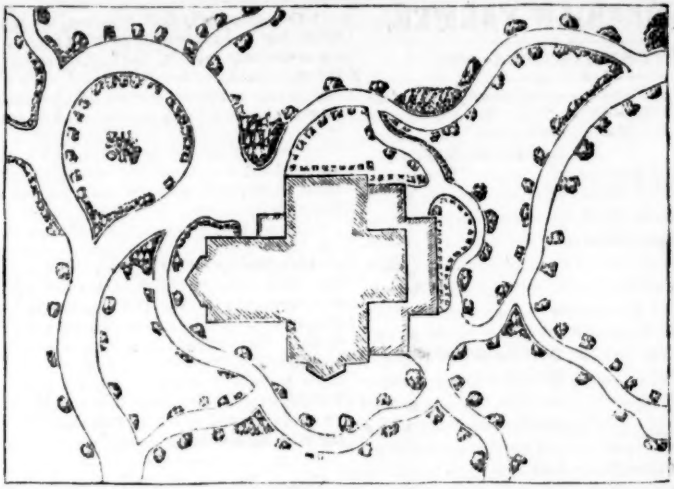
GROUND PLAN.

We copy the following from a work now in progress of publication in New York, issued in Nos. at 50 cents each, (which can be had at our bookstore, and is worthy of the attention of any gentleman having it in contemplation to build,) entitled "THE ARCHITECT, *a series of original designs for Domestic and Ornamental Cottages, connected with Landscape Gardening.*"



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

Elevations, and Scenic view of a Cottage of in the Tudor style, designed for a country residence. The tenement comprises ten acres of ground, lying on both sides of the river, and mostly covered by forest trees. The premises will contain a gardener's lodge, summer-house, stone bridge, bath-house, coach-house, and out-buildings, screened by ornamental shrubbery—presenting the entrance and river fronts, with the bridge in the distance.



GROUND PLAN.—Showing the location of the house, walks, roads, &c., in the natural style, with hedge and shrubbery.

THE TUDOR STYLE

Arose in England by the authority and auspices of Henry VII. who built extensively himself, and promoted Architecture among his subjects, by depressing the nobility and elevating members of other families who would be more dependant on him for their rank and privileges. The spirit of improvement and a desire to distinguish his reign, induced that monarch to produce and patronize a new modification of Gothic Architecture which had long been one of the most fashionable styles throughout Europe. This modification was gaining credit through the reign of Henry VII. and was improved and established, as the leading style of the country by Cardinal Woolsey, in the erection of his princely palace at Hampton Court, about 1525, in the reign of Henry VIII. and it prevailed till it was supplanted by another modification of the Gothic, about the middle of the 16th century, in the time of Elizabeth. It is called by modern architects, the "Tudor Style," after the royal family then in possession of the throne. If the English have ever had any style of architecture that may be called national, it was the Tudor style which arose and prevailed in that country but never found much favor anywhere else; it is beginning, however, to come into use in this country, being well adapted to building with wood—a principal material with us—and harmonizing well with our scenery.

This style was characterized by very broken outlines of the plans and elevations. The principal entrance was ornamented by turrets, and often the gaudy embellishments of heraldry. Windows were usually made with right lines and cross transomes, divided by mullions; the separate bays, however, were often finished with the low pointed arch, which was substituted in this style for the high-pointed, of the Gothic. Projecting oriel windows, supported by clustered mouldings, high roofs, with many acute angled gables, and pediments over the attic windows, were prominent features. The pediments and gables were often kneed and moulded, and surmounted by pinnacles, finials, and crockets, and the roofs embattled. The chimney tops were a highly ornamental feature, often resembling groups of small columns, with pedestals, plinths, bases and capitals, and highly ornamented by fleur de lis, zig-zag, moulding, twisted reeds and lozenge-work, forming, on the whole, a curious and picturesque feature.

There were three modifications of palatail architecture in this style—that of Henry VII.—characterized by bay-windows and turrets, crowned with bulbous domes—for this monarch erected his palace in a style peculiarly his own; second, that of the time of Henry VIII. distinguished by oriel windows, turrets and gables with pinnacles, established by Cardinal Woolsey in the splendid palace at Hampton Court, which he presented to his monarch, and lastly, that of the time of Elizabeth; with only gables and pinnacles.

RATIONALE OF CHURNING.—According to Boussingault, the butter in milk is in the form of minute globules, each globule being enclosed in a very thin, transparent pelicle, which prevents them from adhering together. During agitation by churning, these delicate particles break, and the fatty globules immediately unite, and form granules of butter. There is no absorption of oxygen during the process, as was once supposed; the operation succeeeds in vacuo, and with the churn filled with carbonic acid, or hydrogen gas.—*Albany Chronicle.*

FARMING BY STEAM.—The leading article of the London Agricultural Gazette, May 8, is on the employment of steam in Farming, to which the Editors are favorable, considering it a more docile and less costly power than either man or horse. Every hundred acres of plowing involves the passing over 1000 linear miles, by 500 consumers of food. They calculate the saving, by steam, *on every plowing*, at $1 per acre, or $100,000,000 on as many acres.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

BALTIMORE: JULY 1, 1847.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.—Single copy, for 1 year, $1—6 copies for $5—13 for $10. Address
SAMUEL SANDS,
122 *Baltimore-st., Baltimore.*

THE CROPS.—From different sections of our country, as is usual about this season of the year, we have conflicting accounts as to the state of the crops. The recent rains have had a most beneficial effect, and have changed very materially the appearance of things—From all the sources of information at command, we think we may sum up the whole matter, by expressing the opinion, that the *Wheat crop* will be nearly an average one, throughout the country—though in many instances there has been so great a suffering from the drought, that the deficiency will be very great—this is particularly applicable to several of the counties in our own State—in some instances, the wheat was ploughed up, and corn planted in its stead.

The *Corn* crop will be large; a greatly increased quantity of land has been put in this grain, and though the season is backward, yet hopes are entertained that there will be a fair yield.

There is a universal complaint in regard to the *Oats* and *Hay* crops, both of which will be very short, and farmers must be on the alert to provide other sources of supply for their stock—the large increase of corn planted, may furnish fodder to meet this deficiency, but as far as possible, root crops, and every other means possible should be availed of, to enable the farmer to obtain the remunerating prices which may be expected for his grain, which, notwithstanding the recent depression, in consequence of the last intelligence from Europe, will, we are confident, continue to command better prices than have been realized for several years, prior to the present.

FOREIGN CROPS—MARKETS, &c.—The Steamer Cambria, at Boston, is the latest arrival from Liverpool; she brought advices to the 4th ult. and from the favorable accounts of the weather and the crops, a decided decline in the price of breadstuffs had taken place—the advices by the steamer Hibernia, prior to that of the Cambria, had sent flour up to an unusual high price, $10 to $10,50 having been paid, and it was thought by speculators, that the accounts by the latter vessel, would show a tendency to a still further advance—but alas, for all human calculations, such proved not to be the fact, and we see it stated that failures have taken place among those whose faith had led them too far in their operations. The following extract from a London correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune is about as satisfactory a view of the state of the case as we have seen, and we accordingly present it, in preference to any remarks of our own upon the subject.

"The extremely fine weather the last ten days, which has had a tendency to bring forward the growing crops very rapidly, has had a sudden effect upon the corn markets; but it is stated that the extreme high prices which have been reached within two or three weeks, rendered such a result no matter of surprise. It is expected that grain will be susceptible of sudden fluctuations in prices, which will be more the result of fear, than any well grounded evidence either of abundance on the one hand and scarcity on the other.

"Since I wrote to you by the Hibernia, on the 18th ult., there has been a very great decline in the prices of breadstuffs, the extreme reduction being, from that date down to the 31st, the last regular market day, from 15s. to 18s. per quarter for wheat, and a proportionate decline upon all other kinds of breadstuffs. This change, as I have said, was expected, but present prices cannot continue; indeed yesterday's market was much firmer than it has been for several days, and considerable business was transacted at *an advance of one to two shillings per quarter* on the rates of Monday."

GREAT YIELD.—We have received from the farm of Dr. *Fenwick*, on West River, Md. two bunches of the white blue stem wheat, which we think for productiveness, will be hard to beat—one of the bunches contains 141 stalks from a single grain, the other 121—the heads are large, and well filled; the stalks from 4 to 5 feet high. If our friends in Frederick or Washington can show anything better than this we should like to see it.

MANURED LANDS.—The following extract of a letter from Nottoway, Va. we select from a number of others, in regard to the crops, for the purpose of noting a fact, to which our attention was called a few weeks since, by an old friend of Montgomery, that the manured lands would not only yield increased crops, but by giving the grain a good start, and a firm hold, would prevent it from being winter-killed, and save it from other contingences by which it is frequently injured:—

"As you may be interestested in accounts of the crops, &c., I would inform you that the Wheat crop in our region is generally very indifferent, owing mostly to the unseasonable winter and spring, and partly to the ravages of the fly and bug. *Manured lands*, however, will yield quite a fair fold. The other crops are quite promising except the Oat crop, which will be short."

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir:—I wish to make one enquiry of you or some of your subscribers, concerning a few Pear trees, grafted, which I planted seven years ago, and are now twenty feet in height, fifteen inches in circumference, and are in a flourishing condition, and have never as yet had a blossom—now I would wish to know through your paper, a remedy hereafter, if you please. J. L. NOEL.

New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.

By uncovering the roots and cutting off one third-their length, the tree will bear.

We commend the communications of friends *Capron* and *Stabler* to the attentive perusal of our readers, and would remark, that the energy and perseverance which each of them have displayed in the renovation of their worn-out lands, is worthy of the emulation of every land owner in the country, whose lands, like theirs, may have been exhausted by an improvident course of cropping. For what these gentlemen have achieved may be achieved by all who may follow their noble examples. We owe it to ourself however, to state, that if our esteemed friend the Colonel, has conceived the purport of our few remarks aright, we must have been sadly unfortunate in expressing ourself upon the occasion upon which he comments so keenly. For twelve years we have been the ardent advocate of outlays in "*bought manures*," and the whole tenor of all our remarks have been to demonstrate that all moneys expended in *Lime*, *Ashes*, *Marl* and *Plaster*, would be returned with compound interest. Scarce a paper have we issued, in which we have not inculcated this doctrine. And as our pages will show, we were among the *first advocates* of *Bone Dust*, *Guano* and *Poudrette*. Our experience and reading have both combined to teach us, that the more activity displayed in the application of these several meliorators of the soil, the greater and more speedily would be the improvement effected, and although we have occasionally advocated the turning in of green crops, we have always recommended the application also of lime in some of its forms, as we have ever maintained, that no *permanent improvement* of worn-out lands can be brought about without its application; and while, to suit the limited resources of the many, we have sometimes recommended smaller applications at one time than a hundred bushels of lime to the acre, we have always held out to those who used it to reach that quantity in a course of rotation. In recommending the *minimum* quantity however, we always kept the maximum in view, and only recommended the former because of the strength of our faith in the great virtues of the mineral, not only as an amender of the soil, but as a positive manure—nor have we been less strenuous in our advocacy of the necessity of supplying all lands which had been long in culture with ashes as a means of supplying to the soil the potash of which it had been deprived by the natural course of culture, believing that essential in the formation of the silicate of potash, a necessary ingredient alike to grass as well as grain crops.

A letter to the editor of the American Farmer from Piquea, Lancaster county, Pa., says:

"The prospect of a full crop of wheat in Lancaster County, is not very flattering. Corn, of which more than the usual quantity has been put out, looks well."

☞Those wishing to renew their subscriptions to Downing's Horticulturist and Skinner's Farmers' Library, should do so forthwith.

BONES AND SULPHURIC ACID AS A MANURE.

Not long since, in the course of my discursive reading, I chanced upon a publication in which my eye detected the following paragraph:—

"The Duke of Richmond, in one result of a chemical theory, applied to the practice of farming, tried on a piece of land of his own, the oil of vitriol and bone-dust, as recommended by *Liebig;* and the consequence is, he has obtained a larger crop of turnips, at a cheaper rate than he had ever done before. In this case, he has spent only 11s. per acre, for manure, and has obtained 12 tons of turnips; whereas, in former cases, he has spent £3 per acre on manures, and got only 11½ tons of turnips per acre."

It is to be regretted that the precise quantity of each of the above substances, is not specifically announced, as without this important information, on my part, the mere knowledge that the two substances of vitriol and bonedust are a valuable application to the turnip crop, will not be likely to be immediately productive of the highly beneficial results which a more detailed and accurate statement of facts would probably have ensured.—It is said the noble Duke "spent £3 per acre on manures, and got only 11½ tons of turnips;"—but I am not informed as to the specific character of the "manures," nor the manner of their application. The following, doubtless, is the passage in *Liebig's* able work on which the Duke's experiment was predicated:

"Now the manure of an acre of land, with forty pounds of bone-dust, is sufficient to supply three crops of wheat, clover, potatoes, turnips, &c., with phosphates. But the *form* in which they are restored to the soil, does not appear to be a matter of indifference. For the more finely the bones are reduced to powder, and the more intimately they are mixed with the soil, the more easily are they assimilated. The most easy and practical mode of procuring their division is by pouring over the bones, in a state of fine powder, half of their weight of sulphuric acid diluted with three or four parts of water, and after they have been digested some time, to add one hundred parts of water, and sprinkle this mixture over the field before the plow. In a few seconds the free acids unite with the bases contained in the earth, and a neutral salt is formed in a very fine state of division. Experiments instituted on a soil formed of Granwacke, for the purpose of ascertaining the action of manure thus prepared, have distinctly shown, that neither corn, nor kitchen-garden plants, suffer injurious effects, in consequence, but that on the contrary they thrive with much greater vigor."

It is not perhaps so generally known as it deserves to be, that the substance of the bone may be reduced to a soft, pultaceous mass by the action of lixivium, or common ley. If a bone be placed in a vessel filled with wood ashes—say a common leach-tub, its texture will be speedily destroyed, and on being dried, will be easily pulverized into a fine, white powder, much resembling gypsum, or plaster of Paris.

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

Bald Eagle Farm, May 10th, 1847.

[*Germantown Telegraph.*

An English clergyman at Brussels, has invented a motive power, which promises to rival steam. It is founded on the compression of fluids. Eight pails of water it is computed, would be sufficient to carry a vessel to the East Indies.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

N. YORK FARMERS' CLUB.—THE DAIRY.

Communicated to the N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.

Chairman—As no one offers, after repeated invitation, to converse upon the subject of the day, Dairy Husbandry; I will endeavor to say something upon it. The cow from time immemorial, among savage and civilized people, has been an animal of great interest; indeed many rude nations living a shepherd's life to this day take an interest in her, approaching to idolatry; she is kind and docile in her habits and furnishes them in a great measure with the means of subsistence, and this last, precisely in proportion to her feed and the care that is taken of her; strong inducements surely, not only for care, but veneration. The cow is to be found in every quarter of the world and almost every temperature, and travellers and historians unite in saying that everywhere, she is either small or large, a little or a great milker, according to the richness and abundance of her feed, and this among rude nations consists chiefly of the natural pastures of the earth. It is said by the highest authority, that there are some tribes of Tartars, such as the Eluth in Asia, that have as large and perhaps as well formed cows and certainly as great milchers as any in the world, and for the reason that their pastures, in richness, will compare with any. I will engage there are no herd books here, to trace the geneaology of two or three breeds of cows, in the hands of as many exclusive owners up to the 20th degree of progenitors in both lines, nor jealous neighbors to recommend soiling or stalling, because local causes restrict them in range and room for their cattle, and they have no idea of being out-done in quality and quantity of product by those not so restricted. Yet these rude people have large handsome cows, great milchers, and that because in their way they take good care of them, drive and tend them on the most abundant and nutritious pastures, and let them roam and choose their food at will. Our happy country has certainly great inducements to procure the best race of neat cattle, and this not only cows on account of their milking qualities, but that we have the best animals for fattenning and for work. Our nation has a great capital vested in this branch of husbandry and great interest at stake. The question before us submits only cows to our examination, and I sincerely believe, after some inquiry and attention to the subject, that we have as good breeds of native cows for producing milk either in quantity or quality as any people in the world, and principally because we have as good and as plenty of winter and summer keep for them, and can make them as thrifty and as comfortable in every way, if we please, as any other people can. I would not have believed this until I looked into Mr. Colman's reports on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, wherein he notices the Dairy Husbandry of the State minutely, and cites cases of great product, from that and other Eastern States, and also some of the Middle States.

Mr. Colman has travelled lately in Europe on an Agricultural mission to collect information on every branch of the subject, and report on his return, which he has done, and his reports are published. He is an acute observer of all farming operations, and shows great anxiety in stating facts, to state them truly and according to the best information, and when he has doubts as to their correctness, candidly to say so. The average product of the best dairies in England is about 400 to 448 lbs. of cheese, about 212 lbs. of butter, and about 2,200 qts. of milk to each cow the season; in Scotland something less. In Massachusetts the average fully equal to the English. In all, there are locations where considerably more is produced, according to the breed, the feed, and the care. There are native individual cows in the Bay State, and a number also of other States, the names of whose owners he gives, and their places of residence, that have yielded from 12 to 21 lbs. of good butter a week, and milk in proportion. This large amount only a part of the season. There was only one cow in England that exceeded these, and that was the famous cramp cow of Lewes, of the Sussex breed. Mr. Colman says nothing about soiling that I saw to the East, but that the farmers all grazed their cows in summer, and some of them told him, that they like to get their cows to pasture as soon as possible in the spring, they thought they did better in health and milk. He gives the Irish credit for their fine dairy, rich pastures, and excellent butter. The English, Scotch, and Irish, tho' they go ahead of the Americans in the quality, they do not in the quantity of their butter, especially for keeping sweet longer. But all must yield to the Holland (Dutch) for quality of butter and cheese, and fully equal to any of them in quantity and probably a little more. The Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland offered a large premium a few years since, for the best report on the Holland dairy system. This was given to Mr. Mitchell who visited Holland and inspected very minutely, and with great care, its dairy establishments, and published his report thereon—nothing he says can equal the cleanliness and method of their whole system of milk, cheese, and butter operations; their cows are turned out to grass generally early in April and kept there thirty weeks, and then brought in for the winter, one man to every ten cows, who tends them in the pasture, bring them up at night, stables and milk them. The dairy women two for every ninety cows, receive the milk from the men at the dairy house, and all after is under their care and done by them. The stables for the cows are well ventilated, ten feet ceiling and wide, paved with the best dutch brick, every convenience for catching and preserving their droppings, liquid and solid, that not a particle may be lost, and to preserve cleanliness. The stables of the cows are kept as neat and clean as the parlors of their owners, and of course their milk houses, where they keep their milk and make their butter and cheese, must be; nothing in the least offensive in smell, is allowed to come near them, it is sure they say to affect the milk and butter. Their butter, whether for packing away in barrels or to be sold immediately, is well worked and salted with the best of soft fine salt. that it may dissolve and be equally diffused through the mass, two pounds of salt to fourteen of butter, not a particle of milk or whey left in it. After the cows have been at grass about three weeks, the milk and butter show it, and and as they work the latter, keep their implements and do it up, it is both delightful to look at and delicious to taste, and sells for a while at home in Holland for from 50 to 60 cts. the Dutch pound of 17½ oz. and if they can get it in London in season, which they sometimes do, considerably more. The barrelled butter for keeping will bring in any European market, and especially the English from 10 to 20 per ct. more than any other, and always in demand, as it keeps sweet almost any length of time.

Among other causes given for this superiority of the Dutch butter is its being *grass* fed and the *manner* of feeding on the pasture field. I wish our friends, advocates of the soiling system, to notice some of the facts above stated. Here is one of the most thrifty little nations of Europe, possessing large droves of cattle for their dairy and the shambles of the best quality, who finds it her interest to graze them in the summer. We are told in face of this, that nations and States adjoining her—some of them not so populous—possessing more territory, yet soiling their cattle, because it is their interest. It gives them more and better manure, makes their land richer, they have more to till, and can raise more breadstuffs to feed their population. I must confess I thought so myself, till lately, and that it was the interest of most of Europe to soil, but since I have got more light on the subject I doubt whether it is, and certain I am that it is not for the interest of our own country. I have more to say, but our time has expired and some one else may wish to speak. I should like, if agreeable, that the subject be continued to the next meeting, to give every person disposed, an opportunity of freely offering his sentiments upon the important questions involved in it. As may be perceived, I think the old fashioned native Yankee cow, of a good race, and well kept, is as profitable as any in the world, and that the old fashioned Dutch and Yankee way of keeping her in summer *on the pasture field* is the best to make that profit tell in the pocket; yet I am open to conviction, and may change my opinion even on these points if unanswerable arguments are presented on the opposite side.

Mr. Wakeman.—The best English cows have given two hundred pounds of butter in a year.—Two gallons of milk usually make one pound of butter.

Alderman Hall.—Mr. Schenck of Matteawan had a cow which gave 36 quarts a day.

Henry Smith of Astoria (vide) purchased a cow, which was shipped in the British Queen, at Portsmouth, Eng., in 1840, and from injuries received on the passage to New York, was not considered in condition to return in the ship—which cow gave 36 quarts of milk daily, and occasionally gave 38 qts. She is a cross breed, but the Durham blood from her appearance prevails. Although advanced in years, she is still a noble cow, in fine condition and milk.

Alderman Hall.—The Chairman is of opinion that we have a good breed of cows in our country.—The breed is excellent. Remember! that our ancestors left the old world in troubled times, and then the arts of cultivation were low. They came in search of civil and religious liberty—They came from the best districts in England. I have seen the spots they came from, in order that I might compare the works of the fathers with their sons! As to our New England cattle, a system has prevailed. We selected a color as well as figure—we adopted that peculiar red now almost universal. Now it is a constant, bright and permanent color, not like many others, liable to disagreeable changes—such as white, which is, as is termed, liable to be scalded in great heat. The yellow stands well summer and winter. We chose a cow having a well formed bag—delicate in her forehead, and wide in her hips, and deep in her hind quarters, with a full well rounded barrel, delicate in the head and neck, and fine in the bone. The cow has four stomachs, in which the digestion is made by processes which demand the pasture, and cannot be supplied by soiling, perfectly. She is a graminivrorus and ruminating animal. No stall feeding can give the same advantages as fine pastures, exercise, running water, &c. New England oxen are red, and as much alike as so many peas. The breed is so good that I defy the world to beat it, and I have seen those of the old world abundantly on their own farms.—Even England has not yet acquired the habit of managing oxen. I have seen a Yankee contract to do work with oxen, and to beat those who tried to do it with horses.

As to butter—Put it into a water bath which causes the serum to leave it, it then keeps as well as Holland butter does. Put an ounce of honey to a pound of butter, and it will keep in any climate.—One ounce of salt (such as is free from bittern) is sufficient.

PRACTICAL EFFECT OF LIME AS A MANURE,

AS USED IN NEW JERSEY.

By James Haines, of Chester, N. J.

The following account of the *practical effect* of lime as an improver of soil, will be read with the more interest, as the author also describes what he considers the best method of applying it. We copy from the June number of the Albany Cultivator:

"About from 1825 to '30, the farmers of this region began to learn that lime would change the soil of our naturally sterile hills, to the strongest kind of corn and wheat land; and indeed no one but an eye witness could believe the change that it has already wrought. Before we were aware of its power, some applied too much, and injured the land for two or three years; but by deep ploughing and bringing up and mixing the clay with the soil, and growing clover, to equalize the proportion of vegetable matter with the lime, &c., a powerful wheat soil was formed. Those who say that every soil has lime enough naturally, should visit Morris. There they may see fields of thirty to fifty acres, on which nothing grows but what we call "poverty grass," and sassafras bushes, and in the one adjoining, as noble crops of corn, wheat, or oats, as any reasonable man would wish to see. And this too, is so certainly attributable to the lime, that all now use it, even the old Germans, whose prejudices have deprived them of its beneficial effects 20 years or more.

Any quantity of lime can be obtained at the kilns, for six to eight cents a bushel, every bushel of which when slacked, will average double the quantity. I find by careful experiment, that the best manner of applying it, and in which it has the most immediate effect, is to place it in heaps of from 100 to 200 bushels, as may be most convenient, and leave it to pulverize by the action of the air and rain for two or three months. By this time it will become a carbonate, and is fit to apply to any crop, at the rate of 30 to 50 bushels per acre, or rather, double that quantity, it being slacked. Of course the quality of the soil must regulate the quantity; a good soil bearing a larger quantity than a poor one.

I have seen lime in the above condition, put upon corn hills before the corn was up, (a quart to the hill,) and strange as it may seem to those unacquainted with lime, except in its caustic state, with marked good effect, while the gaping crowd predicted ruin to the crop, not knowing the difference between it and fresh lime.

I have tried it fresh from the kiln, (a light dressing of 30 bushels to the acre,) harrowing it in, and

this trifle, on account of its caustic property, caused a difference for the worse that could be seen a mile —other corn, unlimed, standing side by side. But its good effect *never* fails when applied in the former state.

You may take the poorest soil in New Jersey, and in three years, (by an interval of one year between two dressings of forty bushels to the acre,) can make it produce good corn. The manner is, first apply one dressing, and plow it in well and deeply; then plant corn and till it thoroughly, and the crop will be from 30 to 40 bushels of ears to the acre. The next April we sow oats, two bushels to the acre, and apply the other dressing of lime on the surface, harrowing in thoroughly with the oats, and "seeding down" with one harrowing, after sowing the clover. We think six quarts of clover-seed sufficient to the acre.

The oats, with this treatment, are generally a fair average crop, and the clover, soon after the oats are taken off completely fills the stubble, and the following summer should not be pastured, except by hogs after it is in bloom. Thus a great variety of vegetable matter will be upon the surface for the next years' crop, which will be all you can wish. One important item I have omitted, which is 1½ bushels gypsum, sown broadcast to the acre, on the clover. This should be done in March."

THE CULTURE OF THE GRAPE.

The following remarks of Dr. Underhill, a successful culturist in the vicinity of New York, were made at a meeting of the Farmers' club, of the American Institute, and we take them from the Farmer and Mechanic:

The grape is most delicious, most salutary—diluting the blood, and causing it to flow easily through the veins—there is nothing equal to it for old age. In this country its use will grow—will increase till its consumption is prodigious. It will supplant some of the articles which destroy men, and establish the cheerful body in place of the diseased system of the intemperate. No disease of the liver—no dyspepsia are found among those who freely use the grape. This remarkable fact is stated in reference to the vineyard portions of France. Persons who are sickly in grape countries, are made well when grapes are ripe. And this result is familiarly called the *grape cure!* In this country our attention has been long misdirected. We have spent years and sums of money on imported vines. We have proved the fallacy of all this. The foreign grape vine will not flourish in our open air. I suppose that millions of dollars have been lost on these foreign vines during the past century. Climate has settled that question. Our extremes of cold and heat are incompatible with the character of the foreign vine. Time will show that our active stock of grapes will, by cultivation, gradually improve in quality. It is with them as it is with animals, great amelioration follows care and proper knowledge. I spent some thousands of dollars on the foreign grape vines, without success. We want to supply our twenty millions of people with fine grapes! In 1830, France produced fourteen thousand millions pounds of grapes! Of which, were consumed on the tables and exported in the form of raisins, &c., two thousand millions of pounds! Are you afraid that our market will be overstocked from the few vineyards which we have?

There are many books on the culture of the vine, but their doctrines are generally not at all applicable to our country. Europe has the moisture from the ocean; we have the dry winds blowing over our own continent. More heat penetrates our ground in one of our hot bright days, than England has in a week. The books of Europe are an honor and an ornament to the world;—but they lead us from the truth frequently; such is the great difference of the climates of Europe and America. We must here select our best native grapes—there are many—of which we have now proved the Isabella and Catawba to be excellent. Plant vines on deep, dry soils, where there are no springs of water—on slaty, calcareous, or other soils, but the dryer they are the better for the grape. A soil of brick clay will not do. The roots must be deep to avoid our severe droughts. Plough the ground exceedingly deep before you plant your vineyard. I have found that in seven years culture, the savage part of my Isabella has vanished. Its character is greatly changed for the better. Its pulp is almost gone: its seeds are less.

The culture of the vine has one great and eminent advantage over all other crops.—If you plant it well, you will get an increasing crop for twenty-five years; and every year, (with rare exceptions,) for fifty and seventy-five years, a good crop. Vines will sometimes live a hundred years; and from our native vines you can have double the quantity which is obtained from a vine in Europe, where the vine has from ages of short pruning, become feeble and attained its perfection. We do not let the vine bear one-half as many grapes as they would if all were left on. Thin them out well. You will have better and richer fruit.

In pruning, I do not spur them. I cut away the old, and bring the new vine to bear. Nineteen out of twenty persons spur prune their vines in this city leaving two eyes on.

I keep my vines within about six feet in height for convenience in gathering the clusters. All kinds of animal substances are good for our vines. Street manure is excellent for them. They ought not, however, to be stimulated too highly, for then they become profuse in foliage, and the fruit mildews and rots. An even regular growth ought to be kept up. Rotten sods mixed with barn yard manure is good for vines. Blood is good. Long Island might, by means of the fish called Manhaden, be made one beautiful vineyard! Take the fish in June, make a hole near the root with a crowbar, push down a fish—there will be no smell from it, and it is an admirable manure for grapes.

Composts of sea weed, black earth, and cow and horse dung are good.

Ashes are excellent on sandy lands where their phosphates are leached off by rains.

Prune in March; they bleed, and my bleeding vines present a magnificent spectacle in the rays of the sun. Slight bleeding does not hurt them a bit. The bud starts the better for it. The Germans say "if the juice runs out of the vines, we know we shall have a good crop!" In France and Italy, however, they do not prune so as to bleed their vines.

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS, &c.,—TIME TO CUT WHEAT.

Mr. Editor: You have from time to time requested your readers to write for the Farmer and Gardener. I have this evening summoned vanity enough to take up my pen.

You wish to know how we plough our fields; how we keep them in good heart, &c.

As there are a variety of soils in our country, I will

give you an idea of mine. I found in ploughing the first time a variety of soils in the same field; some a fine mellow black soil; some mulatto; some quite wet, and some a dead, heavy, ash-colored soil, which was very poor; I could not raise more than twenty bushels of corn to the acre; I sowed it in wheat with no better success. I then began trying to improve it by spreading on some thirty loads per acre of barn-yard manure and chips from the wood-yard; and when I gathered the next crop of corn, I found myself abundantly paid in getting some sixty bushels per acre. I then sowed it in wheat and in the spring sowed clover upon it. I found my wheat crop as much improved as the corn. I then set apart a lot of clover, for early cutting and feed, and when scarce of pasture, would commence cutting, and feeding hogs, cattle, sheep, and colts, by the 29th May; and by that time, I could commence again and generally cut over three times, except what I would need for seed—*that* I only cut twice—saving the seed from the last cutting, and I find one acre managed in this way will afford as much feed as three to pasture.

I will now tell how I manage my clover and corn-fields; I sow all my ground that is in small grain, flax, &c., in clover; sowing, say two bushels chaff-seed per acre. That which I want for corn next year, I would prefer breaking when the clover and weeds were in bloom—say the last of August or first of September. By that means I destroy the worms and the seed of the weeds, and give the ground a fine coat of manure, being careful not to plow so deep that the horses cannot pull the plough, and in the spring cross-plough, and my word for it you will have corn if you tend it well. Or if I need the pasture after harvest, I turn on, and have a good pasture until frost, and in the spring let it lay as late as I can. Let the clover get knee high, if you can, then break deep and harrow before the ground dries. Let the harrow pass over, say, three times, going round the same way it was ploughed; then furrow lightly and plant say 3½ feet east and west, and four north and south, and use the harrow until the sod is so rotted that it will not drag. By late breaking you turn the worms under where they will stay and feed on the clover; and by deep ploughing the moles travel deeper and do less injury; and if it is a wet season, there is a greater depth for the water to sink; if a dry season, the deeper the ground is mellowed the longer it will retain moisture—and I find the general condition of the ground is improved by deep ploughing.—Old clover or grass fields I would manage in a similar manner.

In my wet land, where I can, I finish a land in the lowest place every time I break the ground, thereby form a ditch or hollow, and extend it on to some drain or brook. I have not tried under-draining, but have seen some, and am much pleased with it. One of my neighbors has made one through a field on which the water has always stood during wet seasons, and has succeeded admirably. He completed some five rods per day. There has no water stood on the field since the ditch was made.

I will now say a word on harvesting wheat. I have cut, in different stages, and find the dough state the best for the following reasons: The grain is bright, makes fairer flour and sweeter bread, and many times escapes the rust; you have some eight or ten days longer to harvest in, and the straw is much more nutritious; you can take in a much larger harvest with fewer hands, and avoid the general scramble for hands which is always the case when every body lets their wheat get ripe before harvesting it. I have made many blunders, but will not mention any of them now.

Yours, HOOSIER.

BONE MANURE.

Mr Editor :—The use of bones as a manure is but little known or appreciated in this country. It has become so important in Europe that even the battle fields have been ransacked for the last remnants of those human beings whose trade was war and desolation. There is nothing more fertilizing than decaying animal matter; it contains all the elements, but two or three, required in vegetable organization, and earth, air, and water supply those.

Bones, to be serviceable, should be pulverized to a fineness, from the size of a kernel of corn to the size of a wheat kernel, and even much finer for some crops. But in the absence of the ability to grind them, they should be crushed with the hammer, and if no finer than the size of "a piece of chalk," it is an improvement over using them whole, as they are more disseminated in the soil and brought in contact with the roots of the plant. As a substitute for a mill, a cast iron block, 16 inches square and 6 inches thick, with a hole through the centre 8 inches in diameter, having slats or recesses made to drop in pieces of Russia bar iron, in the form of a grate, upon which the bones are broken with a cast iron sledge and hammer. The spaces should be about half an inch, consequently no portions of the bone could pass less than that size, and many much smaller, and could be performed by very cheap labor; even the inmates of the Poor House might be profitably employed, or old persons and children. The manure would not be as immediately effective as if finer, but would be more durable and require more to the acre.

Some twenty-five years ago, I was concerned in a mercantile establishment in this city, and in sending out articles of eastern manufacture to sell, I forwarded a dozen of the patent Dung Forks; for which act of folly, as my partner said, I was ridiculed and abused for my ignorance of the fertility of the western country. "Why it was as much as to say that they used or needed manure on their land." But I believe that idea is now obsolete, and that farmers have made up their minds that, to insure good crops, they must manure their land in some way; and it is almost frightful to think what a waste of this most valuable food for plants is submitted to. What a fountain of wealth in the bones of this city, in the horn piths of the tanneries, and in the boiling houses, where 10 to 20,000 sheep are killed annually for their hide and tallow; and which is a total loss, or worse, poisoning the Genesee River, or filling up vacant lots and disseminating poisonous and deleterious gases!

Bones can be dissolved by sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol,) retaining and bringing into immediate effect every valuable property they contain. About one third of the weight of the bones, of acid (which is a cheap article,) is required, diluted with its own weight of rain water, to dissolve them, which may be done in a wood cask. The liquid is then mixed with soil, or wood ashes, and sown on the land as a top dressing, with great benefit. This process developes the entire quantity of the *super phosphate of lime*, in a soluble form, and in which resides one of its principal virtues. This process is, however, so out of the way of common farmer's operations, that it can only be valuable to gardeners. L. D.

Rochester, March, 1847.

REMARKS.—Our correspondent should have said that to dissolve bones in oil of vitriol at least six parts of rain water to one of acid should be used, instead of "its own weight." The excess of acid, after the bones are dissolved, should be neutralized by lime or ashes.

Farmers, collect and save all the bones you can. Don't forget that the urine of all animals, and especially of the human family, contains a good deal of phosphoric acid—the element most valuable in *bones*. To waste bread, milk and meat, or the things which Providence uses to form human food in our cultivated plants is a sin—an offence against His goodness.—*New Genesee Farmer.*

PLASTERING THE OUTSIDE OF HOUSES.

A correspondent asks if some cement might not be made to cover the outside of houses. The principal trouble in our climate is, not so much what shall be used that will merely withstand the effects of the weather, as how shall the water be kept from getting beneath it in winter, and by freezing burst it off?

Good lime mortar is very durable cement, and we have known where it lasted more than one, two or three generations on the outside of a wooden house. But then, in the first place, it was first rate mortar—in the next place it was well put on; and in the third place it was so guarded that the rain-water could not get under it.

We have also known houses covered with mortar, and then the covering crowded with small pebble stones—whether for ornament or oddity we could not say. It was a bad plan, nevertheless, as the rains would get in between many of them and the mortar, and soon throw them out.

In order to have good cement, we should, in the first place, have good lime—the more recently it has been burned the better. Then we should have good sand:—coarse, sharp sand—full of angles and points, and without any clay or loam among it. You cannot make a hard and durable mortar when you have any unburnt clay in the mixture. We would mix it in proportion of one part of lime to seven parts of sand. Be careful not to put too much water to the lime while slacking. Put in the sand, mix well and beat thoroughly together.

We doubt not the following process would be a good one. Take good newly-burnt lime and slack it, one part, then work in the four parts of clean, sharp coarse sand—mix it and beat it up well, and lay it by for a month or two. Then take three parts of clean but fine sand, and a quantity of water in which some copperas [sulphate of iron] has been dissolved, and work it to a proper consistency for laying on. If it is desired to have it set quick, some molasses or sugar may be dissolved in the water.

Then put it on thoroughly, crowding it between the laths, and placing the weather boards in such a way that they shall lap over the mortar, and take great care to have no chunks or gaps for water to creep in.

Dr. Higgins made a great number of experiments upon mortars, and spent much time in researches upon the subject, which he published some time ago in a book. He found the following proportions of material to be very excellent:

Lime, newly slacked,	1 part.
Fine, clean sand,	3 parts.
Coarse sand,	4 parts.
Ashes, of burnt bones,	¼ part, or ¼ as much bone ashes as he used of lime.

He thinks that the mortar should be made under ground, and then covered up and kept there for a considerable length of time, the longer the better, and when it is used, it should be beat up afresh. This makes it set sooner, renders it less liable to crack, and more hard when dry.

There is some diversity of opinion among masons in regard to the proper portion of sand to the lime. No doubt different kinds of lime require different quantities of sand. A lime that contains little or no sand naturally, will require and take in more than that which has a considerable amount in it. The object of the sand is to increase the bulk—to make the mortar harder—to bind the lime together by giving something for it to cling to, and to prevent the lime from cracking as it hardens.

The cause of its hardening is the absorption of water by the lime, and afterwards the absorption of carbonic acid from the air.

When all of the principles of the solidification of mortar are understood, the practice of the mason can be more understandingly guided than when all is done haphazard—in the dark, as it were.

We think favorably of the practice of plastering instead of clapboarding. We have had some trial of it, and think it economical. Clapboards are costly, and they need painting once in five years to prevent their growing rusty. Plastering may be whitewashed yearly at half the cost of one painting.

Plastering is an old mode of covering the outside of buildings, and it has fallen into disuse in consequence of not preparing the mortar in a proper manner.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

A SIMPLE METHOD OF HAVING LIGHT BREAD OF THE ROUGHEST CAMPAIGNING.—The Canadian Voyageurs cook their flour by mixing it into a dough with cold water, rolling it into long cylinders and boiling it immediately. A traveller on lake Superior says of this sort of bread, that if a person eats it and does not die immediately, he will live forever. As I neither wish to die immediately nor expect to live forever, I endeavored while in that region to have a different kind of bread. This was accomplished in the following manner: A little flour was made into a thin paste, put into a tin cup with a close cover and carried along with us—a little sugar having been added; this, in a short time began spontaneously to ferment, and proceeded rapidly to souring; but, just before it soured, a second batch of sweetened paste was made, and a small portion of the fermenting batch added to it; the first or souring batch was then rejected and the same became excellent yeast, which lasted several days. As this became stale, a new portion of paste, with a little of the old leaven renewed the yeast at any time. With this excellent yeast, we had as fine light bread in our camp, in the midst of the Ojibewa country, as I ever desire to taste. The foregoing is perhaps the most simple mode of originating and perpetuating yeast. When sugar is added to the paste it should be made about as sweet as people generally drink their tea or coffee; and the yeast should never be added to the paste while hot, for yeast should always be treated as if it were a living being, which you know can be scalded or frozen to death.

A CAMPAIGNER.

CINCINNATI, March, 1847.

THE DIVINITY OF THE GALLOWS.—Sir Fitzroy Kelly of England, has stated, that since the year 1800, no less than 14 persons have suffered death for crimes in that country, for which it was afterwards clearly shown that they were innocent.

TRY IT.—A writer in the Medical Gazette says, that the habitual cramps at night may be cured or prevented by so arranging the bed or mattrass, that the feet of the patient shall be 12 inches higher than the head.

HORTICULTURAL.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

Taking it for granted that our advice through the season has been taken as to the sowing of seeds of various kinds, we shall proceed to give such directions as may be suggested by the events of the month.

Cabbages.—Hoe up your cabbages and be careful to keep the bed clean of weeds, and the earth open, so that every advantage of rain, sun, and air may be derived by them. If the weather should be long dry, use your watering pot freely.

Cabbage Plants.—Seize the first opportunity to set out your plants intended for late cabbages. In preparing the bed, manure freely with good strong manure, dig it in a spade deep, then rake until the earth is perfectly reduced. Then avail yourself of the first rain and put in your plants. To protect them from the cut-worm, mix 2 qts. of soot and ¼ lb. flour of sulphur together, reduce the mass into the consistence of paste, by gradually adding warm water to it. When this is cool, dip the roots of each plant in it as you set it out, taking care to dip the plant up to the lower leaves. This will not only be a security against the cut worm but will ensure a vigorous start to the plant.

Melons, Cucumbers, Squashes, &c.—The beds in which these are planted should at all times be kept clean; so that when they are laid by, there may be a probability that the shade of the vines will keep down weeds and grass.

During times of drought, they should be liberally watered, as moisture is indispensible to secure their bearing well.

Peas and Beans.—If you have a shady bed in your garden you may set out a few rows of peas and beans for late use.

Fall Pickles.—Prepare a bed and plant a few hills of melons and cantaloupes for pickles and mangoes—very few hills will answer for your family.

Cauliflowers.—Set out your Cauliflower plants, if you have any—though late, it is still time enough for them to flower.

Celery.—Set out a bed of celery plants.

Radishes, Lettuce, and small Salading generally.—Sow seeds of all these at intervals of a week apart during all this month.

Leeks, Shallots, and Shives.—These should now be transplanted.

Young Fruit Trees.—If you have any young fruit trees that were planted out or grafted last season, have all the shoots from the stocks rubbed off, as these will rob the grafts of the nourishment they stand in need of.

Cherries, Plums, and *Apricots* should be budded this month. For the operation select cloudy moist days.

Pears.—This is the proper time for budding pears.

Beets, Parsnips, Carrots.—Have your beds in which these are planted, well hoed, so as to destroy weeds and loosen the earth, but do not hill up to the roots.

Peppers.—Weed out these; hoe the earth so as to leave it in a condition to drink in the dews and rain.

Tomatoes and Egg Plants.—See that these are kept clean of weeds.

Horse Radish.—Give your bed of Horse Radish a thorough hoeing between the rows.

Flowers generally.—Keep the weeds down, and see that the watering pot is freely used every second evening during periods of drought.

Dahlias.—Keep the earth stirred around these, and in dry weather have them watered copiously. Once a week during this month, use soap suds instead of pure water. From experience in their culture we can say that there is nothing better calculated to impart to them a vigorous growth and full bloom.

With these few hints, we shall leave the rest to the good housewife, whose province it is to see that all the appointments of the garden are as they should be.

For the American Farmer.

CULTURE OF THE CAMELLIA.

To ensure a perfect bloom, this beautiful exotic requires more care and attention at this season than most gardeners bestow upon it. The Camellia and other exotic plants are now usually placed out of doors, but a practice more injurious to the Camellia could not well be adopted. This plant will not bear exposure out of doors in this climate at any season of the year. The cold nights and hot rays of the noonday sun are fatal to its health. The Camellia delights in humidity and it is impossible to grow it to perfection without a warm moist atmosphere, and as this can only be attained by artificial means it is necessary to keep the plants where an atmosphere suitable to them can in some measure be created.

The following mode of culture as pursued by one of the best Camellia growers I have ever known, Jamas Galbraith, of Newark, N. J. deserve attention from those interested When the plants begin to make wood in the months of February and March, Mr. Galbraith keeps up a temperature in the green house from 60° to 65° during the day, and from 50° to 55° during the night, and with this temperature he combines much atmospheric moisture, and never allows cold air to blow on the plants so as to make the young shoots to droop. About the middle of May he repots all plants that require it and then removes them to the vineyard, where they remain in a temperature from 65° to 70° until the flower buds are all fully set, when they are again removed to a pit four feet deep, below the surface of the ground, the floor of which is laid with brick and mortar to prevent worms rising into the pots. The glass covering this pit is lightly white washed to prevent the foliage getting spotted by the rays of the sun. As much air as possible is admitted during the summer day and night, but for the last three years past he has not for a single night exposed his Camellias out of doors. Mr. Galbraith syringes his plants every evening in hot weather—not only are the plants syringed, but also the brick walls and floor of the pit. In extreme hot weather this work is performed about mid-day. By

this mode of treatment the plants grow freely all summer, and when they are placed in the green house in the fall, the pots are full of roots, and on this depends a fine bloom—The Camellia thus grown with skill and care, presents in the midst of winter, a rich green foliage and magnificent display of flowers, but when it is unskilfully managed, it usually disappoints the hopes of the owner, and is but an indifferent looking shrub. J. CAIMS.

From the Western Farmer and Gardener.

CULTIVATION OF CLOVER.

The common red clover (*Trifolium pratense*) is a biennial, and sometimes, if not permitted to seed, a triennial, known from the other species by its broad leaves, luxuriant growth, and reddish purple flowers.

The soil best adapted to the growth of red clover, (*T. pratense*, and *T. medium*,) to which we shall confine our remarks, is a deep, sandy loam, or other soils which will admit freely the long tap-roots to extend downwards; but they will grow in any soil, provided it be dry. Calcareous soils are also pecuculiarly congenial to clover; and the application of gypsum upon soils sensitive to its influence which will call into action the seeds which before would seem to have lain dormant for want of this stimulus, or specific food.

The usual time of sowing clover seed, is in the spring, if with a spring crop, before the last harrowing; or upon winter grain in March or April, when the field will bear cattle without poaching the ground, followed by a light harrow or roller. Let no one fear to injure his grain by harrowing it in the spring. The harrow or roller effects a meterial benefit, by breaking the crust which is generaly preceptible on the appearance of dry weather, in the spring, closing the innumerable cracks which are caused by the contraction of the soil, and in pressing down, and even covering the crowns of the plants. Harrowing winter grain in the spring has long been a general practice in the north of Germany, and the practice would not have been persisted in had it not been found benficial. Clover seeds are sometimes sown with the autumn crop, in September or October, though this practice is not to be approved of, as the plants do not ordinarily obtain sufficient strength to withstand the severity of our nothern winters. A better practice would be, we think, to sow with buckwheat in July. The plants would then have time to establish themselves well in the soil. We however, think that spring sowing is to be preferred in the Northern States.

The quantity of seed to be sown on an acre will depend upon the quality of the soil, the purpose to which the clover is to be applied, and the quantity of other grass seeds sown with it. As much of the seed sown upon stiff clays, or upon grounds not well pulverized, will not vegetate, for want of a continued supply of moisture, allowance should be made for the failure; yet, upon these, and wet grounds, the main dependance, after the first year, is upon timothy and other grasses sown with the clover. If the ground is intended for pasture, the varieties of seeds should be as extensive as possible, as the object is to obtain an abundance of food at all seasons, and to render the pasture perennial. The usual quantity of seed sown on the acre in the United States is about ten pounds; in Great Britain it is often increased to fourteen pounds; while in Flanders six pounds is the medium quantity, though in the latter country the land is always in the best condition to receive it. The more plants there can be made to grow, the finer will be the herbage, and the greater the amount of vegetable matter afforded by the ley to the crop which is to follow.

The after culture of clover consists in freeing the surface of stones and sticks, the soil from docks and thistles, and in applying an annual top-dressing of gypsum, or, when this is inoperative, of lime or ashes. The top-dressing is best applied in the spring, before the clover begins to grow. Upon lands annually dressed with plaster, a bushel is considered a sufficient dressing for an acre, though greater quantities are often applied with advantage.

The making of clover into hay from natural grasses. All herbage plants abound most in nutriment, and should be cut before the seeds are formed, and indeed before fully in blossom, that the full juices and nourishment of the plant may be retained in the hay. A crop of clover, when cut in the early part of the season, may be ten per cent lighter than when it is fully ripe; but the loss is amply counterbalanced by obtaining an earlier, a more valuable, and more nutritious article; while the next crop will be proportionably more heavy. The hay from old herbage will carry on stock, but it is only hay from young herbage that will fatten them. When the stems of clover become hard and sapless, by being allowed to bring their seeds towards maturity, they are of little more value as provender than an equal quantity of the finer sorts of straw.

The mode of making clover hay, as practiced by the best farmers, is as follows: The clover is cut close to the ground, in as uniform and perfect a manner as it is possible to accomplish, by the scythe kept constantly sharp; that part of the stem left by the scythe is not only lost, but the after-growth is neither so vigorous nor so weighty as when the first cutting is taken as low as possible.

As soon as the grass is partially wilted, let the swath be gently turned over, but not spread or scattered. This may be done with forks or rakes. If the weather is fair, and the clover cut in the morning, the swaths may be turned after dinner; and if mown after noon they may be turned before evening; at which time those turned after dinner may be put into grasscocks This last operation should be performed with care, and in this manner: Three swaths are appointed to a row of cocks. The laborer gathers a good forkful, and deposits it on the centre swath, if the ground is dry, if not, in one of the intervals, putting it down gently, so that the cock may present a small base; he then continues to gather and deposit it in the same way until the cock is brought to a point, at the height of from four to five feet, according, to the dryness of the clover—the dryer this is, the higher the cocks may be made. When completed, the grasscock is two or three feet broard at the ground, tapering to the apex, and the projecting ends of the herbage drooping, so as to carry off the rain which may fall. The points to be regarded are, to cock before the leaves begins to crumble, not to suffer the dew to fall upon the dried surface of the swath, and to build the cocks so as completely to shed rain, should the weather be bad. The grasscocks may stand to advantage thirty-six or forty-eight hours, without any prejudice and should not be opened until there is a fair prospect of obtaining a few hours of good weather to complete the curing process. When this is the case, open the cocks as soon as the dew is off, spread them partially, from four to six inches thick. If the hay is good, the spread clover may be turned over between twelve and two, and in an hour or two afterwards be gathered for the barn. By this process of curing, the leaves

were all preserved, injury from dew and rain is in a great measure avoided, the stalks are better dried, and the appearance and value of forage are retained in their highest perfection. If rain is apprehended, after the grasscocks have stood a night these may be doubled by putting one upon the top of another, and dressing with a rake. An intense sun is almost as prejudicial to clover as rain; and therefore it should not be shaken out, spread, or exposed oftener than is necessary for its preservation. The more the swath is kept unbroken, the more green and fragrant will be the hay.

The advantage of curing clover in the cock is this, that, when cured by being spread, the leaves and blossoms are dry long before the stems are cured, or sufficiently dry; so that either the stems must be housed before they are properly cured, or, if made sufficiently dry by long exposure to the sun, the leaves and blossoms become too dry, crumble, and are lost. If in cock, all parts of the plant dry alike, the moisture in the mass is equalized, and when gathered to the barn, there will scarcely be a leaf lost, while the stalks will be amply cured. A slight fermentation often takes place in the cocks, which, instead of doing any injury, is a benefit, as it prevents the hay from afterwards heating in the mow or stack. It is a good practice to sprinkle salt upon clover hay, when deposited in the barn, especially upon the first loads brought in, not so much with a view of preserving the hay, as of seasoning it, and rendering it more palatable to the cattle.

The secret of making good hay, says Low, is to prepare it as quickly as possible, and with as little exposure to the weather, and as little waste of the natural juices, as circumstances will allow. When we are enabled to do this, hay will be sweet, fragrant, and of a greenish color.

The produce of clover, on the best soils, is from two to three tons per acre. The difference in quality, resulting from the mode of curing, is apparent from this fact, that well-cured clover, according to Loudon, is generally twenty per cent. higher in the London market than meadow hay, or clover and rye grass mixed.

We have before said that clover will not perfect its seeds in the early part of the season; therefore it is necessary to take off the first growth, either as a hay crop, or by feeding it off till June, and to depend for the seed upon those heads that are produced in autumn. The product in seed varies from two to five bushels an acre. When ripe, the heads are gathered, with or without the stems, threshed, and the seed seperated from the chaff in a clover-seed mill. The seed forms an article of substantial profit with many farmers, and amounts often to more than the rest of the crop. Assuming as an average four bushels to the acre, and estimating it to be worth ten dollars* a bushel, the acreable value would be forty dollars. The expense of threshing and cleaning is comparatively trifling. The stems of the seed crop, if cured in the manner directed for clover hay, are of more value as fodder than straw, and constitute excellent litter for the stables and the yards.

When we take into consideration the value of the first crop for forage, and of the second crop for seed and litter; and consider, that, while clover is one of the least exhausting crops to the soil, it returns more to it than almost any other crop, and benefits it mechanically by pulverising and dividing it, by its tap-roots; if we take these several matters into consideration, together with the facts, that clover is admirably adapted to light, sandy lands, and to the alternate system of husbandry—and that its growth is wonderfully accelerated by gypsum—we shall not be surprised at the saying of the Flemings, that, "without clover, no man in Flanders would pretend to call himself a farmer," nor shall we be surprised at the uniform success which has attained its culture in the United States.

*This estimate in 50 per ct. too high.—*Ed. Far.*

THE VALUE OF ASHES & OTHER MANURES.

At a recent agricultural discussion at the Assembly Chamber in Albany, Mr. SOTHAM made the following statements as the result of his experience and observations:

"Mr. SOTHAM had not seen any experiments made by burning barn yard manures, but he knew that it was valuable previous to burning. The excrement of animals, mixed with slaughter house manure, such as blood, liver, and refuse of the butcher yard, mixed together, and so far decomposed as to cut out with a shovel, is decidedly the best compost you can apply to the land. I never saw a soil yet that was not grateful for such manure when properly applied; nor do I think that such a composition can escape by evaporation when once deposited there, either on the surface or mingled in the soil. The rain may wash it off and carry it lower. He had seen many able experiments with ashes, and which have proved a very valuable manure. For instance: On many of the light soils in England, such as sand, stone-brash, gravel, and light loam, much of the *sanfoin* is sown. Manured for turnips, the turnips fed off on the land, and then sowed with barley, and the sanfoin seed sowed with the barley. This sanfoin is mown for eight, ten, or fifteen years, and not a particle of manure put upon it. It is generally grazed the last year, and then breast-plowed. A thin slice of the sod is taken off about half to three quarters of an inch thick; as soon as it is dry enough it is thrown together in small heaps and burnt. Part of the ashes are black and a part red. They are spread regularly over the soil and then plowed in very shallow, well dragged with a heavy drag cross-wise, and then thoroughly harrowed with light harrows, the soil is well pulverized previous to the second plowing, then it is shallowly plowed again, and the turnip seed is sown on the fresh furrow. I have never seen better crops of turnips than by this process, and the ashes have lasted as long and benefitted the succeeding crops for three years, and sometimes longer, quite as long as barn yard manure. Now, if the principal substances, or organized matter, that Mr. HOWARD says are dissipated in the atmosphere by the burning, where did these turnips and the succeeding crops get them from, if it was not from the ash. I have seen two crops of turnips in one field, (at Northbuck, Gloucestershire,) one part breast-plowed, the other manured with a heavy dressing of barn-yard manure, both in the same state of cultivation previous to the burning and manuring, the latter plowed three times, and in a better state of pulverization than the former, when the seed was sown; still the breast-plowed piece was far the best. How is this to be accounted for, if the principle of vegetation is dissipated? I do not believe it. Another instance. I have seen frequently and tried the experiment. Planted two rows of potatoes, the soil in the same state. To one of the rows I have put ashes, the other none. The former grew luxuriantly, the potatoes large and a heavy crop, the latter very small and a light crop. Where did the potatoes get their sustenance from if

it was not from the ashes? Both had the same resources from the atmosphere. The ashes could not have the power of attraction over the inorganized matter in the earth, as that could be nothing more than the earthy substances, or inorganized portion of plants, according to Mr. H's. representation. This is a very important subject, and requires much consideration. He wanted no better proof than a good crop for the manure applied."

We can hardly err in too often urging upon the attention of our readers the great value of wood ashes, as well as ordinary manure for the improvement of crops.

FLORICULTURAL.

Prepared for the American Farmer by S. Feast, Florist.

WORK FOR JULY.

Dahlias should be neatly tied to their stakes; as they advance in growth give them occasional supplies of liquid manure.

Carnations should be layered this month.

Geraniums may be cut down, and the cuttings put in with success.

Chinese Primrose Seed should now be sown.

Camellias.—Attend to the watering of these carefully, and give them frequent syringings. Inarching may now be performed.

Azaleas, Rhododendrons, &c. will still require plenty of water.

Cactuses must be carefully watered.

Chrysanthemums should be headed down in order to have bushy plants.

Orange and *Lemon* trees may now be budded. Large trees should have plenty of water, giving them occasionally a little liquid manure.

Perennial Flower Seeds, may still be sown for blooming next spring.

BALTIMORE MARKET, JUNE 29.

Flour and Grain.—During the past month, there has been a great fluctuation in the market for breadstuffs, and prices have had a wonderful tumble since the last arrival from England. In our last report Flour was held at $8.75; subsequently, on the arrival of one of the steamers, the price advanced to $9.75a$10, in consequence of the advance in England, but did not long remain at that figure; the arrival of the last steamer, showed that a very considerable decline had taken place, in England, and the necessary consequence was, a rapid decline in the American markets. The following will show at a glance, the extent of the decline which has taken place:

	Prices June 4	*June* 17	*June* 27
Howard st.	$9 87	$8 62½	$6.37a6.50
City Mills,	10 00	8 75a9	7.25
Susqu'a,	9.50a10	8.62½	6.50
Rye, 1st,	7.37	7.00	
Corn Meal	5.75a6	5 37	4.50
Wheat, Pa. red	2.18	195a196	133a135
" Md. red	200	170a190	110a130
Corn, Md. white,	115	112a115	83a85
" Md. yellow	118	112a115	85
" Pa.		116	90

The sales of wheat are stopped for the present, and parcels which reach market, are stored awaiting further advices.

Rye, Pa. 95.—*Oats*, sales at 56a57—*Feathers* 27½a30—*Coffee*, Rio 7a7¾, Laguyra 7¼a7¼—Coupons, 86a87—*Sugar*, Cuba, Muscovado, 6.37a6.60; Porto Rico 6.70a7.20; N. O. 5.80a6.75.

CATTLE.—The arrivals of Beeves have been larger than usual this week; and this, in connection with the low quality of a large portion of the offerings, has caused a decline in prices. There were 750 head at the scales to-day, of which 581 were sold, and 169 head remain over. Prices ranged from $2 50 a $4 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to $5 a $7.75 net, and averaging $3.37½ gross.

Hogs.—Live Hogs are dull of sale at $5.50 a $6.25.

PROVISIONS.—No sales either of Beef or Pork of any moment have been made within the last few days. We quote No. 1 Beef at $13a13 50; Prime at 10a10.50; Mess Pork at $17; and prime do at $14a14.50. The demand for Bacon is moderate. Sales of Shoulders have been made at 7¾a8 cts., and at 8¼ cts. for choice parcels; also sales of Sides at 10 cts. We quote Hams at 9½a10½ cts. Lard is in limited request. We quote kegs at 10a10¼ cts. and bbls. at 9¼ cts.

WHISKEY—Is very dull. There are sellers of bbls. at 32 cts., but we hear of no transactions.

FISH.—There is a fair demand for Herrings, which are taken at $5. Shad are dull at 7 50 for trimmed No. 1. No. 3 mackerel are in good demand at $6 f r old. We quote new at $6 25, dull. There is a good inquiry for No 2 at $8. Limited sales of No. 1 at $11.

COTTON.—The sales this week are 200 bales Upland, middling fair quality, at 13 cts; 50 bales good middling New Orleans at 13 cts; 175 bales Mobile at 12¾a13 cts.; and 100 bales Texas at 13 3-8 cts.

WOOL.—There is very little Wool of the new clip coming farward, and we have been unable to find any sales of sufficient importance to establish quotations.—A small lot of coarse fleece, quarter blood, was sold at 28 cents.

TOBACCO.—The demand throughout the last week has been animated, but the receipts are small, and the stock on hand offering but little inducements to purchasers, the transactions of the week are smaller than they otherwise would have been. Good descriptions of both Maryland and Ohio are wanted, and find ready sale at prices fully mantaining former rates. We quote inferior and common Maryland, $2a2.50, middling to good $3a3.50; good $6, and fine $7a12.—There is not much doing in Ohio owing to the limited receipts. We quote as follows, viz: Common $2a3 50; good $4.50a6; fine red and wrappery $6 50a9, fine yellow $9a11, and extra wrappery $10a$12. The inspections during the last four week were as follows: Md. 4628 hhds; Ohio 537; Missouri 25; Ky 30; Va. 6—Total, 5226 hhds.

CHEAPEST REAL-ESTATE IN KENTUCKY, at $10,000. THE Subscriber desirous to remove south, offers for sale 5000 acres of land adjoining Grayson, the county seat of Carter, 24 miles from the Ohio river, upon little Sandy river, embracing his residence, a newly erected commodious brick dwelling, situated upon a beautiful eminence, commanding an extensive view in every direction. His farm of 400 acres of corn, meadow and pasture land under good fencing. The portion not fenced might at trifling expense, be converted into one of the finest sheep walks in the West, being the best latitude for the purpose. His Salt Works known for many years as Little Sandy Saline, with metal and all other necessary fixtures, with an inexhaustible supply of water, which makes the best article sold in the State, with stone coal bank 3 feet in depth, at convenient distances from the water, and a ready market at 33 cts. per bushel. The purchaser would have a monopoly in this branch. Also a newly built mill upon the most approved plan. The country affords a market for all the lumber which can be sawed, and the river during much of the year is navigable for flat boats, rafts, &c. The improvements are worth $5,000, and the property would yield a rent of $1,000 per annum. Those desirous of investing safely and profitably cannot desire a finer opportunity than that now offered. Further description deemed unnecessary. Address, post paid, at Grayson, Carter Co. Kentucky.

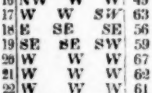
July 1 6t. WILLIAM G. CARTER.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, FROM 28TH OF MAY, TO THE 28TH OF JUNE.

Kept at Schellman Hall, near Sykesville, Carroll county.

Taken at 6 o'clock, a. m., 2 o'clock, noon, and at 6 o'clock.

	Wind.			Temperature			Remarks.
28	W	W	W	51	80	75	Clear
29	W	SW	S	59	85	79	Clear
30	W	W	NE	70	81	56	Clear Rain 3-5 Cloudy
31	NE	E	E	51	56	58	Cloudy fine rain
1	SW	W	W	60	80	74	Mist Thunder-gust Cloudy
2	W	SW	SW	62	76	71	Clear
3	W	E	SE	58	76	70	Cloudy Thunder-gust
4	SW	SW	W	68	80	71	Cloudy
5	W	W	W	60	75	68	Clear
6	W	W	W	60	75	68	Clear
7	W	SW	S	56	76	71	Clear
8	SE	SE	SE	65	76	74	Clear
9	W	SW	S	65	85	85	Clear
10	S	S	S	70	84	79	Very Windy
11	SW	SW	S	69	75	74	Rain 1 in. Cloudy
12	NW	W	W	58	75	71	Clear
13	SW	SW	S	62	78	75	Cloudy Gust Clear
14	W	W	W	66	69	64	Clear Gust
15	NW	NW	NW	59	67	63	Clear,
16	NW	W	W	49	73	68	Clear
17	W	W	SW	63	78	73	Clear
18	E	SE	SE	56	77	73	Fog Rain Clear
19	SE	SE	SW	59	70	66	Fine Rain
20	W	W	W	67	75	70	Rain 1 inch Cloudy
21	W	W	W	62	79	75	Rain
22	W	W	W	61	83	75	Clear Shower
23	W	SW	SW	63	83	79	Clear
24	SW	S	W	64	80	75	Clear
25	SW	S	SW	65	78	76	Clear
26	W	SW	S	70	87	83	Fog Clear
27	W	W	W	69	90	83	Clear
28	W			74			Clear



PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

The subscriber is manufacturing Ploughs of various patterns and of different sizes; also Wheat Fans, Cylindrical Straw Cutters, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, CORN SHELLERS, &c. Also,

THRESHING MACHINES and HORSE POWERS—these latter are used by the following gentlemen, to whom reference is made, as to their superior value, viz. Messrs. T. Beard, Th. Beard, Dr. Watkins, J. T. Hodges, T. Welsh, W. Mackall, J. Iglehart, A. Sellman, R. Sellman, W. Hopkins, J. Kent, Geo. Wells, Geo. Gale, Dr. Fenwick, A. Franklin, J. C. Weems, of Anne Arundel county; G. W. Weems, J. T. Barber, R. B. Chew, W. Boswell, Y. Howes, of Calvert co. Md. ☞Agent of Evans Davis, Baltimore co. for sale of the Woodcock Plow.

Pennsylvania Grain Cradles. CHAS. H. DRURY,

Gillingham alley, entrance from Howard st. near Pratt, and store, Hollingsworth st. corner Pratt.

WHITMAN'S WROUGHT IRON RAIL-WAY HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.—Farmers will bear in mind, that the Subscriber is the only individual who manufactures or sells the *Wrought Iron Rail-way Horse Power and Thrashing Machine* in the State of Maryland—the advantage this machine has over the heavy and complicated cast-iron ones, is so well understood and apparent to all that it need not be pointed out, as the fact is now established, that Whitman's Wrought Iron Rail-way Power is easier kept in order, less laborious for the Horses, will do double the work, and last more than twice as long as any other machine that has ever been used in this country—as some evidence of the above fact, I will state that about 1400 of our machines are now in use, and I will take the liberty to refer to some few individuals in the vicinity of Baltimore, who have purchased and used the above machine, namely,

Samuel Sutton,	Geo. Jenkins,
David McCoy,	Frederick Harrison,
J. & A. P. Moore,	James C. Atlee,
William Worthington,	Owen Cecil,
Wm. Gent,	Wm. Farnandis,
Geo. Harryman,	Isaac Cole,
B. Wellman,	William Price,
James Swan,	J. W. Patterson,
C. R. Barney,	Thomas Cockey,
Daniel Rowly,	William Gilmore,
Wm. Shipley,	C. B. Calvert,
John Rider,	James M'Cormack,
Joseph Parker,	Adam Booth,
Jesse Slingluff,	
Thomas J. Talbot.	

June 1

WHITMAN'S, Corner of Light & Pratt-sts—Baltimore.

THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWERS, &c.

The Subscribers are manufacturing and offer for sale* Gray's Patent Endless Rail-way Horse Powers (see fig.) for 1 and 2 Horses. The construction of these Powers is very simple, strong and effectual. Price $85a$110

Lever Horse Powers for 2 and capacity sufficient for 6 horses, $100

Lever Horse Powers for 2 or 3 horses, $150

Threshing Machines, 35, 40a$60

Seperators, 15a$20

Rice's Fanning Mills, 25a$30

Watkins' and Rolling Screen Mills $25a30

Wood & Iron Braced Cradles, with warranted Scythes attached 4a$5

Grain and Hay Rakes $10a12

Harvest Tools of every description,

2 and 3 Furrow Plows for Seeding, Cultivating Corn, &c. 5.50a$6.50

Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco. Made with cast-iron and steel tines $3.50a6

*It is proper to remark in regard to this description of Power, that the weight of the Horse is as important as strength, consequently they are of most value to those who work large horses—otherwise the Lever Powers are decidedly preferable and best adapted for the southern counties of Md. and Virginia, where the horses are generally small and light.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.

June 1 Manufacturers & Seedsmen, 62 Light-st.

J. S. EASTMAN is resolved on selling out his present stock on hand at very reduced prices and on accommodating terms—those in want of the following named articles will do well to give a call before purchasing, they shall be put at a lower price than an equally good article can be purchased for in this city, viz: 4 four-horse Powers, well made; and 9 superior Threshing Machines; all of which will be sold far below their first cost—Davis' Improved Ploughs, Connecticut Improved Plough, Cleazy Self-sharpening Ploughs, N. York No. 12 1-2, and Woods', No. 1 1-2 with coulters and a great variety of other Ploughs, some of the Brag Ploughs—Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, Harrows of various kinds, superior Wheat Fans, his patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters of all sizes, Corn Shellers, two Hoisting Machines for warehouses, one Farm Cart; 2 pair Cart Wheels for farm use, one powerful Tobacco Press, Harness, Swingle Trees, Shovels and Spades, &c.—a great variety of Plough Castings at reduced prices, at Wholesale & Retail. Entrance to his counting room by an alley, through his front building, No. 180 Pratt-st.

N. B.—Steam Power privileges to let for turning Lathes (of which he has several for iron turning to hire with the power) and other machinery. J. S. E.

June 1.

LIME—LIME—The subscriber is prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake Bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25c. per bushel, in hhds., or at $1 per bbl. E. J COOPER,

July 1 City B Baltimore, lock.

WOOL & COTTON MANUFACTURERS DEPOT, 342 BALTIMORE STREET, Baltimore.

The Subscribers, General Commission Merchants and Dealers in Wool and Cotton Manufacturings, Stock, Machinery and Findings, are prepared to make liberal advances on all produce or other property consigned us, and can assure our friends that our system of assorting and preparing wools, guarentees them the full market value of every fleece. We want for our customers from 6 to 900,000 lbs. of various grades, Washed American Wools, our charges shall be as low as any responsible house in the U. S.—and all business entrusted us transacted in a prompt and business-like manner.

June 1 2t PORTER & TOWNER.

GUANO.—Ladies and others wanting small parcels of Guano for their flowers, grass plots, &c. can obtain it at the office of the American Farmer. June 1

SMULL & Co.

No. 60 PRATT-ST. and EAST FALLS AVENUE,

3 doors north of Pratt-street Bridge,

HAVE FOR SALE, *STEAM BOILERS* of various sizes, well adapted to Farms, for cooking food or Cattle—as Economy is the order of the day, they can safely recommend them before any other Boiler now in use, for saving of fuel and labor.

They manufacture likewise to order, Cylinder or Portable Boilers, Force and Light Pumps—Copper, Wrought-iron, and Lead Pipes—Brass Cocks, Couplings, and all other apparatus for *Steaming* purposes.

☞All orders thankfully received and promptly executed.

Ap. 1

ETURIAN SEED WHEAT, raised by Wm. T. Goldsborough, Esq. of Dorchester Co. Md. A lot of this wheat, which looks very promising, will be prepared for seed, and sold by the subscriber, in bags of 2 bushels.
July 1 SAM'L SANDS, 122 Baltimore-st.

"*Spade labour, the perfection of good husbandry.*"

PULVERIZATION. DECOMPOSITION.

THE "PREMIUM PLOUGH"—In PROUTY & MEARS' No. 5 1-2, "confessedly the best PLOUGH known in this country for beauty of work and pulverizing the soil," we have combined the most perfect swing as well as wheel Plough, connected also with the principles of self-sharpening and centre draught, which with the facility of turning it into a Tandem 2, 4, or 3 horses abreast Plough in a minute of time, renders it the NE PLUS ULTRA of perfection. During the past season it received the first premium for the BEST PLOUGH, at Philadelphia; a first, second and third premium at New Castle county, Del.; the Imperial Medal of Russia, of massive gold, value $300; and at Prince George's society, Md. the highest testimony of approbation, in not permitting it to compete, having already received the first premium as "the *BEST PLOUGH* for general purposes." Their one-horse Plough No. 2 1-2, is strongly recommended for light soils and horticultural purposes, being built after the same model, self sharpening, and carrying a sod furrow 10 in wide with great ease and precision.

In addition to the above, the Premium list of the Prouty & Mears' Centre Draught Plough for the present season, is as follows, viz:

New Castle Co. Del., 6 premiums out of 8, including the first two premiums.
Concord, Mass., 5 premiums out of 8, furrows 10 in. deep.
Philadelphia, 1st premium for the best plough, of the trial.
Taunton, Mass, 5 premiums, including the three first premiums.
Newtown, Bucks Co. Pa., "the best Plough for pulverizing the soil and burying the stubble."

For sale at No. 55 LIGHT st. Baltimore, MR. EZRA WHITMAN being appointed sole Agent for sales in Baltimore and vicinity. dec1

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—LABOR SAVING MACHINERY.—*GEORGE PAGE*, Machinist & Manufacturer, Baltimore st. West of Schroeder st. Baltimore, is now prepared to supply Agriculturists and all others in want of Agricultural and Labor-saving MACHINERY, with any thing in his line. He can furnish Portable Saw Mills to go by steam, horse or water power; Lumber Wheels; Horse Powers of various sizes, ranging in price from $85 to $200, and each simple, strong and powerful. His *Horse Power & Threshing Machine*, he is prepared to supply at the low price of $125 complete; the Thrashing Machines without the horse power, according to size, at $30, 40, 65 and $75; Improved Seed and Corn Planter, Portable Tobacco Press; Portable Grist Mills complete, $12.

NOTICE.

CLAIRMONT NURSERY,
Near Baltimore, Md.

We again take pleasure in notifying our various customers and the public, that the time has nearly arrived for transplanting Trees, &c., and consider our stock of fruit trees superior to what they have ever been before both in quality and in quantity, as we have had an opportuty of testing their correctness from our standard Trees which are extensively bearing.—We deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various kinds of fruit and ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Roses, Green House plants, Flower roots, &c. &c., suffice it to say our Nursery and Seed Garden occupies about 100 acres of the Farm, and our determination is to give satisfaction if possible, both in price and quality—printed Catalogues, giving our prices, will be be sent gratis; where large quantities are wanted considerable discount will be made. Letters addressed to R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., Light St., Baltimore, or the subscribers, Balto. Md. will meet with prompt attention.

Persons wishing to act as Agents will please let us hear from em- Oct 1 SINCLAIR & CORSE.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers! Be early in sending your orders for Machines to cut your wheat; the time from now to harvest is so short, that any delay may lead to disappointment.

It is now decided beyond a doubt, that where this machine is well known, no other machine for the same purpose can be *sold* without great sacrifice, if at all. Address the patentee as usual. may 1 OBED HUSSEY, Baltimore.

BOMMER'S METHOD FOR MAKING MANURE—The subscriber has been appointed by Mr. Bommer, his agent for the Southern States, and will dispose of the Books, with the right to use them, for any sized farm, at $5 each. Address (post paid) ml SAML. SANDS, office of "A. Farmer."

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in returning thanks to the many gentlemen who have favoured him with their MILL-WORK; also to the farmers and planters for their liberal support in the Machine line, and would respectfully inform them, that his endeavors to please will continue unremitting. He is prepared at all times to build any of the following kinds of MILLS. Overshot, Pitch Back, Breast, Undershot, Reacting, Steam, Wind, Tide, Horse-power, or Tread Mills; and having the best of workmen employed at pattern and machine making, he can at all times furnish the best articles at the lowest prices, such as Horsepowers, Pettigrew Shellers, Murray's Shellers, 4 kinds hand and power Shellers, portable Mills adapted to any power, Corn and Cob grinders, Straw, Hay and Fodder Cutters, Carry-log and Mill Screws; also manufactures Hoisting Machines, Hoisting Cranes, Pile Drivers, Turning Lathes and Steam Engines; and any kind o Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order. Any kind of Castings and Smith-work at the lowest prices. I warrant all Mills planned and erected by me to operate well. JAS. MURRAY,
Millwright, York near Light st. Baltimore.

Also for sale, Jas. Murray's patent separating Shellers, which shells and puts the corn in perfect order at the same time, for the mill or for shipping—Persons living near the city can bring with them one or two barrels of corn, and give the sheller a fair trial before purchasing.

He has also for sale, the following second hand Machinery: 2 pair 4 ft 6 in. French burr Millstones, with all the gearing; 1 pair 3 ft 6 in. French Burr Millstones, with all the gearing; and some Saw Mill work—the whole are good, and any or all of the above will be sold low. n1

The "Simon pure," and invincible WILEY PLOW still in the field—A. G. MOTT, at No. 38 ENSOR STREET, near the *Bel-Air Market*—Manufacturer and Vender of Implements of Husbandry, viz. *Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Grain-Cradles, Wheat-Fans, Corn-Shellers, Straw-Cutters*, Endless chain *Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, &c. &c.*—through this medium, would apprize the agricultural community of the fact, that he is the only manufacturer in the "Monumental city" of the GENUINE WILEY PLOW (right and left hand) composed of the real "simon pure" and justly celebrated New York composition, chilled castings, the points of which, are warranted to stand the most rugged soil equal to steel, at a cost of about *two cents* per acre, for blacksmith's bill.—If you are for bargains, call, or send your orders, for he guarantees his implements good as the best, and cheap as the cheapest, *for cash*, and delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

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